

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

TO USE KNIVIN

SEPTEMBER, 1945

VOLUME 1



S. W. McCLURE
Founder of the
National Ram Sale

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Is The CHOICE of WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS



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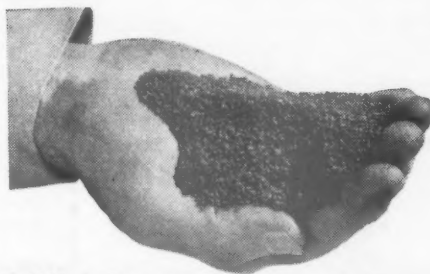
Then, too, MoorMan's is "custom-made" ... contains no more—or no less—of each needed ingredient. It costs less because less is needed, and there is less waste. And it helps build better animals—because no other mineral supplement is so carefully balanced to supply *all* the exacting mineral needs of range sheep ... and to make up any mineral deficiency that might exist in range grass.

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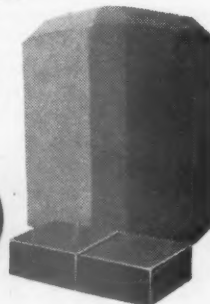
Since 1885

MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS
"CUSTOM-MADE" for Specific Needs



Available in three economical forms: (1) Sensational new granular—easy-to-feed, reduces waste from blowing and washing; (2) handy-to-handle blocks; and (3) convenient 3-pound blockettes. Made in identical formulas—but in different forms for your convenience.

MINERALS
HELP
MAKE GRASS
GO FURTHER



Turn Your Corn into More Wool with **MORTON'S** *Free Choice Salt*

With salt free choice, it takes only 321.4 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of pork. Without salt, as much as 451 pounds are needed.*

Such savings enable you to feed, fatten, and finish more stock . . . sell corn . . . do whatever makes the most money. They also mean lower feeding costs . . . greater profits.

Not only hogs, but all livestock thrive with salt free choice. Meat animals reach market weight earlier. Dairy cows give more milk. Sheep grow heavier fleece. And you make more money.

*According to Purdue University Tests.



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NON-HARDENING
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Morton's Free Choice Salt is especially developed for livestock feeding. It's pure — easy to feed and easy to use for mixing, and formulated to remain NON-HARDENING under normal use and storage conditions. Be sure to ask your dealer for it BY NAME . . . MORTON'S Free Choice SALT.



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Booklet on
FREE-CHOICE SALT FEEDING

Write for copy of "Free Choice Salt for more Profitable Livestock." This 40-page book is packed with facts every farmer and feeder wants to know. No other book like it. Mailed free. Address: Morton Salt Company, Chicago 3, Ill.

THE COVER

We honor S. W. McClure, founder of the National Ram Sale, on this month's cover. The picture, of course, is a "candid shot" taken by National Secretary Jones, in the auction ring at this year's sale. Don't believe we could get any other kind of a picture of Doc McClure, as he is known to his legion of friends throughout the country, as he is a very modest person when it comes to photographs.

It was in 1916 that Dr. McClure, then secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, conducted the first National Ram Sale at the State Fair Grounds in Salt Lake City. Of the value of the National Ram Sale to the sheep industry of America nothing need be said, it is so well known to everyone connected with the sheep business in any way.

Dr. McClure also started the National Wool Grower in 1911, and continues as president of the National Wool Growers Association Company, which handles the publication of the Wool Grower.

Dr. McClure's interest in all problems of the sheepmen has never abated one whit throughout the years. His advice and counsel are always given serious consideration by National Association leaders. But it looks as if the Ram Sale were his real pet; except for one year, when illness prevented, he has come down from his farm at Bliss, Idaho, to assist in the ring just for the love of it, at every sale. A fine record, and one much appreciated by the wool growers, Dr. McClure!

Auctioneer Charles Adams is shown at left.

The Cutting Chute

Yearbook of Agriculture
Features Grass

The 1948 Yearbook of Agriculture brings together the best information available on grass and grassland agriculture. Entitled "Grass," this Yearbook can be ready reference on grass and related plants as food for all kinds of livestock, as an agent of beauty around the home, and for playgrounds, airfields, highways, conservation, protection against floods, building soil, and many more.

The Yearbook is prepared in the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a Congressional document. Each member of Congress has an allotment of the new Yearbook for free distribution. Copies also can be obtained at a cost of \$2.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., but the Department of Agriculture has no copies for sale or general distribution.

First 1949 Production Goals

The Department of Agriculture, in its first production goal recommendations for 1949, released July 23, this year, asked cattlemen to maintain beef cattle breeding herds at not less than 15.5 million head of beef cows as of January 1, 1949. This is about one-half million head below the number reported on farms on January 1, this year.

"Better management, improved feeding practices and thorough culling are urged to put the cattle industry in better position to supply the meat requirements of an in-

The National Wool Grower

creasing population," the release states.

The slaughter of 32,000,000 head of all cattle and calves is recommended for the current fiscal year (July 1948 - June 1949).

"While this recommended slaughter would mean a further small decrease in breeding herd numbers," says the Department of Agriculture, "it would provide a larger quantity of beef and veal than would be available if cattle numbers were held at present levels or increased. These beef and veal supplies will be needed in the months ahead, with pork production expected to be less than in the previous year and with meat demand expected to continue abnormally strong. The recommended slaughter would be about 7 percent less than the number of animals slaughtered in each of the last two similar 12-month periods, with feeding to heavier weights probably offsetting this to some extent. The goal is regarded as the most practicable one in view of the various factors which must be considered."

A reduction of 8 percent in wheat planted acres is also suggested. The goal for wheat is placed at 71.5 million planted acres, which would produce about 1.1 billion bushels, based on the average yield of the 1938-1947 period.

Cardon To Head A.R.A.

Philip V. Cardon, former head of the Agricultural Research Administration, took over the duties of that post again on August 18 of this year. He succeeds Dr. W. V. Lambert, who is now director of the Nebraska Experiment Station. Mr. Cardon has as his aide, Byron F. Shaw, who has been associated with the A.R.A. for a long time. Mr. Cardon is a former resident of Utah.

Former Swift Buyer Dies

Roy F. Guy, who was head of the sheep buying department of Swift and Company for many years, died recently at his summer home in Stone Lake, Wisconsin. During his long years with the Swift Company, Mr. Guy made many friends in the livestock world and had the respect of everyone with whom he had contacts. Since his retirement from the Swift Company he had spent his winters in Florida and his summers in Wisconsin. A son, Robert Guy, is a member of the cattle buying staff at Swift and Company at Los Angeles. Mrs. Guy and four daughters also survive.

Importations of Purebred Livestock

We brought quite a lot of breeding stock into this country during the year ended June 30, 1948—some 42,537 head, 6,000 more than in the previous similar period. A record was made in the past year's importations.

Of the total, 4,336 were sheep, and about half of them were Suffolks, although 11 other breeds were represented.

Of the 34,298 head of dairy breeds coming into the United States last year, Holstein-Friesians were first in point of numbers, although more than a thousand head each of these beef breeds arrived—Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn.

Changes in Government Personnel

To Robert L. Farrington, deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the



Ever think of these as Farm Implements ?

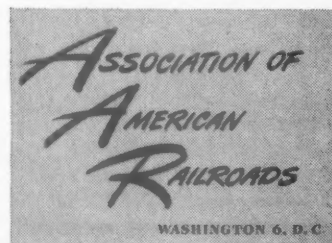
Modern farmers, with their efficient and highly specialized implements, harvest crops fast.

Consequently, railroads must be prepared to handle heavy movements from the time harvesting begins. This requires the skillful and efficient use of another kind of "farm implement" — railroad cars — upon which farmers and the nation depend to get crops to market.

To do this essential job, the railroads have been acquiring new rolling stock as fast as it could be manufactured. Since the end of the war they have built and bought nearly 200,000 new freight cars. And they have on order another 100,000 cars, or close to a full year's output for

the railroad car builders.

These cars are just a part of the vast railroad renewal program which includes progressive improvement also in motive power, roadbed and signals, materials and methods — to the end that the American railroads shall continue to provide the most economical, the most efficient, and the safest transportation in the world.



September, 1948

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Ward H. Van Horn, Buffalo, South Dakota
Clayton Puckett, Fort Stockton, Texas
Don Clyde, Heber, Utah
A. R. Bohoskey, Yakima, Washington
Reynold A. Seaverson, Rawlins, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

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Kenneth P. Pickrell, President
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association

151 Mission Street, San Francisco
Harry Petersen, President
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association

325 Kirtledge Bldg., Denver
E. P. Hazard, President
Lloyd N. Case, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association

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J. H. Breckenridge, President
M. C. Claar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association

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W. A. Denecke, President
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association

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E. R. Marvel, President
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Oregon Wool Growers Association

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Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association

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Clayton Puckett, President
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association

408 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City
Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association

16 South First Street, Yakima
R. A. Jackson, President
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

Rapid City
Ward Van Horn, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley
Reynold Seaverson, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

additional job of acting cooperative bank commissioner has been added. He takes the place of J. E. Wells, Jr., who recently resigned to become manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Association.

Appointment of Dr. Kenneth C. Beeson as director of the U. S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratories of Ithaca, New York, has been made known. On August 1 he succeeded Dr. Carl C. Hammer, who recently resigned to become head of the Department of Botany at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Beeson is noted particularly for his studies of mineral deficiencies in plants and animals. Out of his work, which has been conducted in cooperation with several State experiment stations, has come the discovery that the lack of cobalt in soil is the cause of certain livestock losses. After the discovery of the cause of these livestock ailments in 1943, experiments were conducted in giving very small amounts of cobalt salts to affected animals, mixed with their feed. This treatment usually restores the animal to health. Apparently the use of legume forage crops as a preventive measure, gives some promise of eliminating these animal diseases and losses through the lack of cobalt.

President Pauly at The National Forum

The position of the American wool grower in domestic and world economy was the subject of an address by President Pauly of the National Wool Growers Association before the Fourth National Forum on Agriculture, Labor, and Industry, August 2-4, Laramie, Wyoming. This event, sponsored by the University of Wyoming, is an annual affair, which draws the Nation's leaders in the three branches of its economy, to discuss pertinent problems, and work for better cooperation between the three groups.

Shearers Elect Officers

LaVor Taylor of Butte, Montana, was re-elected president of the Sheep Shearers Union of North America, No. 1, by acclamation on July 23, 1948, at the closing session of a five-day meeting in Butte.

Other officers include the following six vice presidents: H. N. Collings, Provo, Utah; William Brownell, Oakdale, California; S. H. Lough, Twin Falls, Idaho; Richard Oliver, Pilot Rock, Oregon; Phil Sutton, Cody, Wyoming; Donald Brooke Oakdale, California.

The convention adopted a resolution advocating the promotion of better relations between shearers and wool growers. The Union, according to press reports, will cooperate in the future with wool growers, particularly in the matter of promoting legislation designed to "develop, extend and protect wool growing in all its phases." The report of the committee on this subject was made by Patrick E. Gorman of Chicago, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, of which the Sheep Shearers Union is an affiliate. The shearers also plan to promote the sale of lamb and mutton.

The Shearers' Union is also carrying on a program for improved shearing methods. They suggest the tagging and eyeing of ewes to insure growth, better lamb crops, and also the removal of stain to improve the value of the wool clip.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

An Information Service?

THE 33rd National Ram Sale is history—and it made history. The mid-summer meetings of the Executive Committee have been completed. One of the principal subjects discussed was the advisability of starting an Information Service Department within the National Wool Growers Association.

The consensus seemed to be that a service of this kind would be highly desirable, but that many States were financially embarrassed or were carrying on their own information service. However, it was decided to again place the responsibility in the hands of a committee.

For the past several months the Wool Grower has in many instances focused your attention on the utter lack of factual information concerning the livestock industry shown by bureaucrats and crack-pot writers more interested in the paycheck and building up the circulation of their magazines than in giving facts, until now these false accusations seem to be taken as a matter of course and roll off the industry like "water from a duck's back."

Here's a short one which should interest you, from Alex Drier's news commentary over NBC, August 6, 1948, sponsored by the Skelly Oil Company:

"America's meat shortage must put a knowing glint in the eyes of a small group of western cattle and sheep men. They can use the Nation's hunger as another argument for their pressure bloc in Washington. Now, they can say, we must open up more land for grazing . . . and how about the national forests? . . . There is grass there if you'll let us use it.

"Well the long fight of this little group may now come out into the open. No longer are the cattle and sheep men concerned fighting each other in the framework of Hollywood's western stories. They are working together—and hard—to change the Government's plan for conserving the land that belongs to the nation as a whole.

"Not all cattle and sheep men are involved in this conspiracy—not by a fraction point. Just a very few of those who graze their animals in the park lands in the Rockies and beyond. And that is very few.

"Only about one-fourth of the Na-

tion's cattle and sheep are raised in the West . . . and not one in five of those nibbles the grass on our public lands.

"But some of the men who own these animals are determined to use that

DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS

USDA, a publication for employees of the Department of Agriculture, on June 21, 1948, lists a number of employees who had been awarded increases in pay for their "superior accomplishments." Included in the list is this item:

"Daniel E. Gibson, District Forest Ranger, for exercising unusual foresight and initiative in the reanalysis of range survey data which led to the adoption of a plan to remove 19,700 sheep from the Hans (Hahns) Peak Ranger District by the season of 1949."

Stockmen, of course, need no one to point up the nub of the story.

What does this word "reanalysis" mean? Could it be that the first analysis didn't warrant the removal?

SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR

RAM SALES

September 21-22: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper.
September 25: Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
September 30: Annual Sheep Sale, U. S. Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.
October 11-12: 5th Annual National Columbia Sheep Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

SHOWS

October 1-9: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
October 16-23: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.
October 29-November 7: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco, California.
November 27-December 4: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
January 14-22 (1949): National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

CONVENTIONS

November 9-11: Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Cody, Wyoming.
November 18-19: California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California.
December 6-8: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers, San Angelo, Texas.
January 11-13: American National Live Stock Association, North Platte, Neb.
February 1-4 (1949): National Wool Growers Association, San Antonio, Texas.

land right down to the dust. They are resisting Government efforts to save the forests and parks (and that's flood control) . . . and they want to buy the land they want, at their price. The price, incidentally, is a bargain in anyone's coin—no more, they insist, than the modest fees they are paying for their present legitimate grazing privileges . . . fifty cents an acre in some cases!

"So the meat shortage can be excuse enough for the land grabbers if no one is watching. It is not hard to imagine them saying there will be a greater meat shortage unless Uncle Sam stops limiting the number of livestock that can feed on the public lands. It almost makes sense unless you find out that the land is already wasting away . . . unless you realize that this tiny minority of cattle and sheep men could prop open the door for other interests to enter.

"There is timber on that land, too—where the livestock doesn't destroy it. Take that off and tourists one day can snap photos of China's denuded hill-sides while on a trip to California.

"So watch for the title of this latest chapter in the story of the vanishing America. It is now being prepared for presentation to Congress."

The above carries in each paragraph either insinuations, accusations, or outright lies, the origin of which can be traced to all the articles published by Forest Service officials, editors of newspapers or magazine writers who are intent for one purpose or another to discredit the livestock industry of the West.

The National Wool Grower offers a good hat to the sheep or cattle man who can pick out the greatest number of inaccuracies and mis-statements in the above commentary.

There is little need to attempt to answer these radicals in a like manner because many have little knowledge of the subjects; but there is a need to place the facts before the people and the place to start is at home.

If every livestock man would match the portion of his tax dollar that goes for bureaucratic propaganda, there would be little difficulty in supporting an Information Service for the livestock industry.

J. M. J.

National's Executive Group Meets

Decides on Public Relations Program

TWO large cardboard panels covered with many magazine articles filled with colorful but misleading and erroneous statements about the livestock industry and its members and a few more favorable ones that have appeared nationally the past couple of years met the eyes of Executive Committeemen of the National Wool Growers Association as they entered the Pioneer Room of the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, on August 18 for their midsummer meeting.

The displays told more graphically than could otherwise have been done why it is necessary for the National Association to start preparing and sending out its own story, in other words, to set up an Information Service. And that was the chief point of discussion at the gathering.

A suggested plan of operation was placed before the Executive Group by Reynold Seaverson of Wyoming, as chairman of a committee of three selected by President Pauly at the January convention to study what a public relations undertaking would mean to the Association in additional work and expense. The proposal made by Mr. Seaverson, in which he said the other two members of the committee, John Breckenridge of Idaho and Walter A. Holt of Oregon, who were not present, fully concurred, suggested the setting up of an Information Service in the office of the National Association that would require an additional \$25,000 annually for extra personnel and equipment.

In the discussion of the public relations program, which occupied a full morning and part of an afternoon session, it developed that some of the State representatives were not ready to commit their organizations to meeting the additional budget necessary under the new undertaking. The final decision reached by the Executive Committee was that the public relations committee and the officers of the National Association should proceed to put into operation an Information Service department within the National Wool Growers Association on as broad a scope as possible with the funds in sight for such work for the next five months.

(Chairman Seaverson has called his committee to meet in Salt Lake on September 9, to make a preliminary draft of the work that can be undertaken now and the results of that conference will be considered by a special meeting of Association officers later.)

Washington Angles

"While the support price provisions of the Long Range Agricultural Bill are now law," Legislative Chairman Wilson told the committee, "it is anticipated that parity as defined in that law may be materially changed, because grains, cotton and peanuts would all have lower support prices in the long-range part of the act, and strenuous efforts will be made in both the House and the Senate to change the revised parity on probably all of the basic commodities."

When the bill comes up for revision, growers should again insist that wool be made a basic commodity, Mr. Wilson suggested.

"A suggestion was made to us that we could give consideration to the enactment of a wool bill," Mr. Wilson stated. "We now have a sugar bill and other bills for various commodities, and I hope by the time of the San Antonio convention to have a draft of a proposed wool bill, as wool should be given branch status in the Department of Agriculture."

In his review of work at Washington during the first part of 1948, Mr. Wilson covered briefly the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement, the securing of legislation opening up ways for the disposal of the stockpile of wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and many other accomplishments, previously reported in the Wool Grower.

Lamb Promotion

The progress in promoting lamb and other marketing angles were talked over by the Executive Committee, with G. N. Winder, chairman of the Lamb Industry Committee, leading the discussion.

Mr. Winder stated that a very meager start had been made with the National Live Stock and Meat Board on the special lamb promotion work. Miss Holland of the Meat Board, he said, was doing exceptional demonstration work with lamb under the program, as far as funds were available.

New Mexico's Membership

By unanimous vote, the Executive Committee removed the name of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association from the membership roll of the National Wool Growers Association. The action followed repeated unsuccessful attempts during several years to secure cooperation either financial or otherwise from the New Mexico group.

Present

Twice a year, at the annual convention and at ram sale time, the men chosen by the wool growers to represent them on the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, journey to the appointed meeting place, at their own expense, to plan for work to be done by the Association for the entire industry. To the meeting this summer came President Sylvan J. Pauly of Montana, Honorary Presidents R. C. Rich of Idaho, and G. N. Winder of Colorado; Vice Presidents T. C. Bacon of Idaho and H. J. Devereaux of South Dakota; and members Harry Petersen of California, E. P. Hazard of Colorado, W. A. Denecke of Montana, Vernon Metcalf for E. R. Marvel of Nevada, Ira D. Staggs of Oregon, Clayton Puckett of Texas, Don Clyde of Utah, J. W. Richardson for A. R. Bohoskey of Washington, and Reynold Seaverson of Wyoming.

In attendance also were J. B. Wilson, legislative chairman, and National Secretary J. M. Jones, and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh and J. K. Sexton and Secretary Wing of California; Secretary Case of Colorado; Vice President David Little and Secretary Claar of Idaho; Secretary Shuey of Montana; Secretary Hooper of Utah; Secretary Williams of Texas, R. A. Ward of Oregon, and F. E. Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, New York.

Rocky Mountain Wool Council

The Executive Committee of the Rocky Mountain Wool Council continued its organization work at Denver on July 7. Headquarters for this agency are to be established at Helena, Montana, with G. J. Skibbens as secretary-treasurer.

It was decided at the Denver meeting that no part of the \$12,000 budget set up for the Council will be spent until two-thirds of it has been received. Each of the Intermountain States (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico) in the group are to furnish \$2,000 of the budget. The purpose of the organization is to develop western wool processing plants.

Visit Governor Dewey

COMING from the East, West, North and South, agricultural editors visited Governor Thomas E. Dewey at his farm near Pawling, New York on July 24th.

The Chairman of your Legislative Committee and Secretary of the National were included in the invitation which was extended by the Governor to provide an opportunity to talk over agricultural problems affecting the entire nation.

On hand to discuss these problems besides the Governor, were Senator Aiken (Vermont), acting chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, and Congressman Hope (Kansas), chairman of the House Agricultural Committee.

The first discussion took place in the Grange Hall at Pawling, preceded by a delicious family-style luncheon put on by the Ladies' Grange—very similar to gatherings held by western organizations. This meeting was very informal and everyone was given the opportunity to speak his piece if he desired.

Without doubt, the Governor is aware of agriculture's problems, and although, unfortunately, we didn't give him very direct answers, the opportunity was there for those who wished to speak. Among many of the problems discussed were the "support price" problems of agriculture. It could be seen that the Governor was desirous of ideas and suggestions on this problem. He stated that he thought a flexible price support program as originated by Senator Aiken's Committee was a "corner stone" for agriculture. He made it very clear, however, that a better system for the handling of surplus agricultural commodities must be devised. This is a subject that now holds, and for some time to come, will hold the spotlight of public opinion; the outcome of price support programs will not only be a political football this fall, but may alter materially the long-range program for agriculture.

To an industry which has been con-

trolled and told many times that the feeding of livestock was a waste, the Governor's attitude was particularly refreshing. He realizes, and so stated: (1) that in order to maintain the kind of a diet the American people need and to which many are accustomed, it will be necessary to rebuild the declining livestock industry; (2) that it is necessary to maintain the balance between grain and forage production and the livestock industry in order to prevent surpluses and to meet the nation's animal food requirements; (3) that hanging over the production of animal products is the "rising specter" of animal diseases and that it is particularly necessary to develop a much better system of disseminating information concerning animal diseases as developed through research at our land grant colleges and experiment stations.

In speaking of coordination within the departments of Government, the Governor made it very plain that he was opposed to duplication of effort and overlapping of the various bureaus which, in my opinion, is a problem which needs immediate attention. It is also encouraging to know that in addition to creating greater efficiency in Government departments he also has a keen interest in protecting the national treasury. Anyone who has spent much time in Washington realizes the need for increasing the efficiency and cutting the expenses of these bureaus.

It was the general feeling that Governor Dewey believed greater benefits would come from a decentralization from Washington and that it was important to get away from narrow bureaucratic regimentation.

The people of the West can hardly quarrel with this policy when the dictates from Washington have so recently governed our entire existence. There is no doubt in my mind, and I believe that others present at the Pawling meeting will agree, that the Governor is not only acquainted with agricultural problems but that he has a soundness of judgment in relation to a practical application of remedial programs.

Governor Dewey's 52-cow New York State dairy farm is located on Quaker Hill, two miles outside of Pawling, New York, and approximately 70 miles northeast of New York City.

The herd consists of 44 Holsteins, 4 Jerseys, 2 Guernseys, and 2 Brown Swiss. The principal innovations of Governor Dewey's farming include artificial insemination and pen stabling. The pen stabling experiment has resulted in halting of mastitis in the cows. Also, the bacteria count of milk has been sharply reduced.

Dean Hagen of Cornell University, who is recognized as one of the world's leading veterinarians, is conducting the experimentations with the dairy herd.

J. M. J.



Governor Dewey greets J. B. Wilson at the Pawling, New York, agricultural conference.

Wool Council Directors in Midsummer Session

Discuss Research Project

A study in wool that the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, is to conduct during the next five years was the important item before the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council at its midsummer meeting in Salt Lake City on August 19.

The successful completion of the research project in the physical and chemical properties of wool to be undertaken at Princeton, under the joint auspices of the International Wool Secretariat and the American Wool Council will add many dollars to the values to the annual domestic wool clip, Executive Director Ackerman told the meeting.

If the expected results are accomplished, he said, textures made of wool from carpet wools to the finest superwools of Australia will be improved. Markets for the increasing world supplies of medium wools, he added, will be widened by making them available for textures which can now be obtained only through the use of the continually diminishing supplies of fine wools.

Program Critically Necessary

The research program, Mr. Ackerman declared, is critically necessary at this time for the continued welfare of the world wool growing and wool textile industries. Due to decreased production and increased world demand prices of combing wools for worsteds have increased an average of 150 percent since September, 1946, and more than half of this increase has occurred since January, 1948. The outlook for total world wool production for 1949 indicates that fine wool supplies will be approximately 40 to 45 percent less than in 1942, and about on a level with 1948 production, whereas American demand particularly, and world demand generally, will continue at present levels.

At the present time, Mr. Ackerman said, the fineness of textures in wool fabrics is determined entirely by the physical size of wool fibers. There is little or no knowledge of the chemical properties of the fibers of different

diameter and no knowledge of how their physical characteristics might be modified.

"Chemists have no yardstick by which they can learn if the lower grade fibers can be modified to make finer textures," he said. "The research project at the Textile Research Institute may find that yardstick. At least it is certain that as a result of this fundamental research the science and technique of wool textile production will be greatly advanced. The outstanding wool scientists of the world will participate in the undertaking, and on the practical side they will have the cooperation of the leading carpet and apparel textile mills in this country.

Markets Must Be Retained

"If some such basic project is not pursued for the benefit of the entire industry, wool cannot hope to hold its place as the premier clothing fiber in this country. The public buys clothing primarily for texture and weight, secondarily because it is composed of specific fibers. If the textures the public wants cannot be found in wool, the public will take those textures in other fibers. This is being evidenced today in the tremendous advances made in the promotion and sale of tropical suits made of rayon.

"This new market has been developed with intelligence and energy. The advertising employed has introduced what is scarce in textile advertising—an idea and a continuing theme. The product, which is the result of assiduous and continuing research, is one of merit. The wool growing and wool textile industries cannot afford to sit idle and watch their great markets dwindle without subjecting their raw material supplies to the utmost scientific examination to find out if they cannot improve the textures that can be made from the grades of wool which are in sufficient supply throughout the world."

Financing the Research Project

President H. J. Devereaux of the Council, and the 15 directors in attendance, including C. M. Bishop of the Pendleton Woolen Mills at Pendleton,

Oregon, spent some time in going over ways and means of meeting the Council's share of the cost of the research program. Under the proposal the Textile Institute is to receive \$75,000 annually. The Secretariat has agreed to contribute \$30,000 annually. Four prominent manufacturers have promised a total of \$10,000 each year and it is expected that the Department of Agriculture will appropriate \$20,000 annually, out of its funds under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act. The rest of the money will have to be raised by the Council.

Efforts to interest eastern and midwestern meat packers and wool pullers in supporting the work of the Council were outlined by President Devereaux while Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh told of visits with West Coast packers for the same purpose. Further organization work this fall was proposed.

Home Work

For its regular 1948 work the Council has several primary objectives, Mr. Ackerman explained to the directors namely; to protect the interests of the public wherever those interests are pertinent to the manufacture, distribution and use of products made of wool or mohair; to establish fair trade practices in the promotion and marketing of shrink resistance processes for wool and wool textiles, and publish a manual on shrink resistance; to continue support of the Wool Products Labeling Act, and an Information Service; to initiate and encourage research and investigation in connection with wool and the wool textile industry; to foster and extend textile education through schools, colleges and consumer groups.

"Woolfacts for Educators," a new Council publication, Mr. Ackerman said, was creating an unusual amount of interest. The next number, the second one, would go to 3,750 teachers in high schools and colleges, mainly home economics and clothing teachers.

Mr. Bishop commended very highly the way in which the American Wool Council was functioning; said he knew of no other way money for publicity could be spent with such great returns as through the Council.

The Sewing Contest

Enthusiastic interest in the Second Annual Home Sewing Contest of all but one of the western States was the good word Mrs. Delbert Chipman, President of the National Auxiliary, brought to the Council of Directors.

"It looks as if every State but California will have contestants at the National Convention in San Antonio," Mrs. Chipman stated. "While the distance has created some financial difficulties, we are exploring every possible method of getting the girls to the national contest, and we believe we will have three and probably four girls from each of the States entering the contest. We want to have two girls from the senior group and two from the junior if possible."

Mrs. Chipman assured Mr. Ackerman and the Council of Directors that there would be plenty of girls on hand at the national contest to compete for the generous number of prizes contributed by manufacturers and others.

HAVE YOU DONE YOUR SHARE IN WOOL PROMOTION?

Every wool grower, large or small, receives all the benefits that come out of the American Wool Council program. So if you haven't had the 10-cents per bag (5 cents in Texas) deducted from your wool account this year, won't you send it in, either to your State Association, or direct to the office of the American Wool Council, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

O'Mahoney Defends Industry

IT is not generally realized that much personal criticism, particularly from eastern writers, comes to the men representing us in Congress who attempt to secure fair treatment for our industry. Too often the support given us by them is taken for granted. It is well to point out from time to time the abuse received and the manner in which the industry is defended.

A letter written on July 29, 1948, by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) to the Editor of the New York Times is an example of a most able defense of the industry. It follows:

For the second time within the space of less than a week, I find myself the subject of derisive comment in the New York Times. I was honored with an editorial on July 22nd criticizing me for having said that United States Steel has surrendered to inflation.

On July 26th, Mr. Edward H. Collins, taking up the same theme, professes to believe that there is some inconsistency between my criticism of steel and my support of wool, and he asserts that I have "long regarded it as an essential part of (my) duty to help perpetuate" what he calls the most notorious and unnatural monopoly in wool.

This charge gives me a happy opportunity to call attention to the curious confusion of mind by which so many industrialists and their defenders fail to see the distinction between a concentrated industrial unit like United States Steel, which produces and prices almost 40 per cent of the entire American output of steel, and the individual agricultural producers, none of whom produces or prices more than a fraction of 1 per cent of the nation's output.

It is true that I supported a bill which the present Congress passed without dissent, providing that the price of wool should be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at not less than the 1946 level, as Mr. Collins points out. "By an odd coincidence," Mr. Collins writes, "the 1946 average price, 42.3 cents a pound, happens to have been the highest in years, if not for all time." What Mr. Collins does not know is that 42.3 cents a pound is less than parity by 3.6 cents a pound.

Parity is the concept advocated by Republicans and Democrats alike to enable farmers to receive for their products a price sufficient to enable them to buy industrial products at the ratio which existed some thirty years ago. It is, in other words, an effort to protect farmers from rising industrial prices. So when Mr. Collins accuses me of having sought to support wool at 42.3 cents a pound, he is merely saying that I voted to protect the wool grower at a level below that to which he is entitled under the universally accepted congressional formula of parity.

Mr. Collins also accuses me of having secured a legislative provision to raise the domestic production goal of wool from 360 million pounds a year to 400 million pounds

a year. I did. But 400 million pounds of domestic wool is little more than one-third of the amount of wool the people of America consume. Most of the wool which is purchased here in America comes from foreign sources, so obviously domestic producers do not constitute a monopoly under any definition of that term.

Unlike steel, more than 70 per cent of which is produced by 8 corporations, the American wool clip is produced by more than 500,000 wool growers, of whom 456,000 own less than 99 animals each.

The thinking which compares 500,000 individual agriculturalists to a giant corporation like United States Steel is one of the primary causes of the economic and political troubles of our time. The absurdity of it is indicated by the assumption of Mr. Collins that 400 million pounds of wool at 42.3 cents a pound will undermine the American economy while a price increase of \$9.34 a ton by United States Steel is justifiable.

The value of the entire 400 million pound clip of 500,000 American wool growers at 42.3 cents a pound would be \$169,200,000. Compare that figure, the total value of the clip, with the profits of United States Steel. Those profits in 1947 amounted to \$244,000,000. In other words, the profits of United States Steel in 1947 were greater by \$74,800,000 than the entire value of a 400 million pound wool clip raised by 500,000 individual growers.

Yet this does not completely show the disparity between the position of the so-called "rugged individualists" who produce agricultural commodities on the farm and the collectivist economic units like United States Steel. The recent price increase announced by Steel amounted on the average to \$9.34 a ton, and will add not less than \$186,000,000 to the sales of a single giant corporation. In other words, the managers of United States Steel have just declared a price advance which will amount to \$16,800,000 more than the entire value of the entire wool clip of the United States at less than the parity price.

I make no apology for defending the farmer against industry. He has been fighting a losing battle for decades, and with all the farm subsidies which were paid to stimulate agricultural production because the country and the world needed it, the farmers of the United States who constitute 19 per cent of the population receive only 10 per cent of the national income.

It is this disparity between agriculture and industry that creates the farm problem. It is the continued concentration of industrial control in a few units, the managers of which can determine for themselves how much the production shall be and what price the people shall pay, that creates the economic problem.

Editors who can not see the difference between the situation of the individual farmer on his farm and ranch and the manager of big business are contributing nothing to the solution of the great difficulties of our time.

Records Again Topple!

**NATIONAL SALE AVERAGE
UP 17 PER CENT**

(Note: For your convenience, the box score on page 12 lists top prices paid in each breed and classification. Averages of various breeds and a complete record of each individual lot are also shown on pages 21 and 14.)



In the Ring at the National Ram Sale

THE much-discussed question as to whether liquidation in the sheep industry is being halted, may still be unanswered. However, the 33rd National Ram Sale at North Salt Lake, August 16 and 17, revealed an increased demand for good rams. Record breaking prices paid for whiteface rams

would certainly be indicative of more production of replacement ewes and a continued production of fine wools. The blackface, mutton-type breeds sold on Monday also broke a few records.

A tally of the two-day sale reveals that sheep producers from 14 States and Canada laid down a record sum of \$242,505 for the 1640 head sold. The over-all sale average of \$147.87 per head was 17 percent higher than last year's record-breaking average.

Great interest in the sale was evident, with the bleachers on both days filled by buyers and spectators. On Monday morning an air of excitement followed by a burst of applause featured the auctioning of a Suffolk ram lamb consigned by P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada. This ram not only topped the sale at \$3,350 but topped existing price records paid on this breed. Successful bidder was veteran Suffolk and Panama breeder, James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho. This lamb is endowed with excellent conformation. He possesses exceptional width and considerable length.

Second high price of the sale was paid for a good two-year old imported Suffolk ram consigned by H. L. Finch and Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho. Successful bidder at \$1950 was Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon.

P. J. Rock and Son also took top honors in the Hampshire sale when Robert H. Macy, Center, Colorado purchased a yearling ram at \$650, highest selling Hampshire stud in the sale.

The John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, again topped all classifications of the Rambouillet



Quality Stock Arrive at the Sale Barn



On the Way to the Pens

The National Wool Grower



Left, a Rambouillet entry is penned in the Sale Barn.

Upper right, Adin Nielson of the Nielson Sheep Company, "grooms" a ram for appearance in the Ring.

Below are two "old-timers" who have contributed much to the development of the National Ram Sale. Left, James Laidlaw, Panama and Suffolk breeder of Muldoon, Idaho, looks at the \$3350 Suffolk ram he purchased in this year's sale. Right, Dr. H. C. Gardiner of the Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, presents a pen of Hampshires.

account, were consigned by Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon; Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho, and Douglas Piggot, McMurdo, Golden, B. C., Canada. They were purchased by Edward Gath, Turner, Oregon; Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah; and Dave Waddell, Amity, Oregon.

L. L. Starr, Portland, Oregon, and the American Hampshire Sheep Association, each donated a ram to be auctioned for the benefit of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association. Mr. Starr's ram lamb was purchased at \$210 by F. H. David-

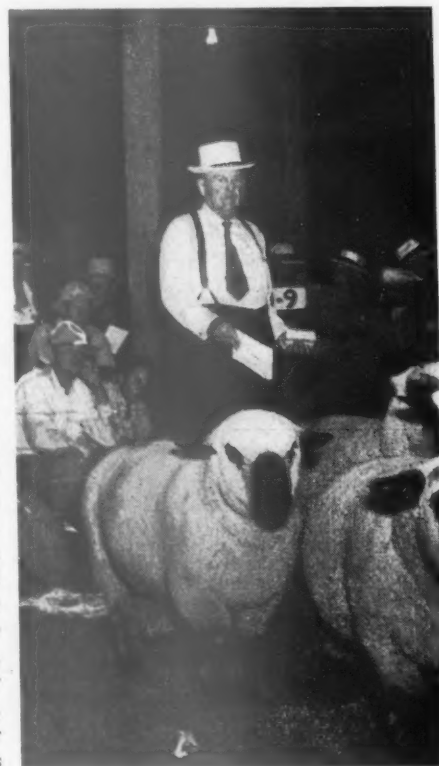


sale. Cunningham Sheep Company. Pendleton, Oregon, took home their top Rambouillet stud ram at \$1050.

C. W. Dorney, Monte Vista, Colorado, sold the highest priced Columbia stud ram in the sale. He went right back to the mile-high state after Hugh Clark, Nathrop, Colorado, bought him at \$1,000.

One of the largest purchasers of rams at the National Sale was William Magelssen of Billings, Montana. Rambouillet sales to Mr. Magelssen totalled \$21,695.

One interesting highlight of the sale was the fact that a total of ten stud rams went through the ring at \$1,000 or more for each. Successful bidders on three of these were Robert and G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado, who in both the '45 and '47 sales purchased the top-selling ram. Two of the rams purchased by these Colorado men were consigned by H. L. Finch and Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho, and the other by C. M. Hubbard and Son, Junction City, Oregon. The other rams at \$1,000 or over, not previously covered in this





Dr. McClure wonders whether that pen of Rambouillets sold at a high enough figure.

son and Sons, Saratoga, Wyoming, while the Hampshire Association ram was purchased by Delbert Chipman American Fork, Utah, at \$175. The Ladies' Auxiliary, which is vitally interested in the welfare of the sheep industry, will use these proceeds of \$385 for the promotion of both wool and lamb.

Record prices usually make the headlines. However, one of the most important features of the National Ram Sale is the fact that sheep producers from a wide area realize that this sale offers them the finest concentration of top-quality breeding animals anywhere in America. Yes, the National Ram Sale has been a mark of progress in the sheep industry for over a quarter of a century—a guide in the improvement of production. Another thing for both purebred breeders and sheep producers to think about is the fact that all proceeds derived from the National Ram Sale are used to promote and protect the sheep industry—your industry—through the activities of the National Wool Growers Association.

E. E. M.

A New Farm in Eight Hours

A 175-acre farm at Jefferson, Maryland, got a complete new face in eight hours recently. It was a demonstrational affair, with 50,000 people watching 500 men with 150 machines put up a new dairy barn, paint and remodel a house, put up new fences, lay out fields on a contour basis, lime and fertilize the soil, sow a ton of grass seed, and hundreds of pounds of grain, plant trees, build new farm roads and put in a fish pond. All of this took place in connection with the Maryland Conservation Field Day ceremonies in Frederick County, Maryland on August 18.

BOX SCORE

1948 NATIONAL RAM SALE

CONSIGNORS AND PURCHASERS OF RAMS BRINGING THE TOP PRICE IN EACH CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL BREEDS

CONSIGNOR	PURCHASER	PRICE PER HEAD		
		Stud Rams	Reg. Rams	Range Rams
SUFFOLKS				
P. J. Rock & Son Drumheller, Alta, Canada	Jas. Laidlaw & Sons, Incorporated Muldoon, Idaho	\$3,350.00		
University of Idaho Moscow, Idaho	E. A. Veo Montrose, Colorado		\$275.00	
Dave M. Waddell Amity, Oregon	Jas. Laidlaw & Sons, Incorporated Muldoon, Idaho			\$225.00
HAMPSHIRE				
P. J. Rock & Son Drumheller, Alta, Canada	Robert H. Macy Center, Colorado	650.00		
Matthews Brothers Ovid, Idaho	Auguste Nicolas Montrose, Colorado		170.00	
Walter P. Hubbard Junction City, Oregon	Lloyd W. Keller Ogden, Utah		170.00	
C. M. Hubbard & Son Junction City, Oregon	Lloyd W. Keller Ogden, Utah			137.50
RAMBOUILLETS				
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm Mt. Pleasant, Utah	Cunningham Sheep Co. Pendleton, Oregon	1,050.00		
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm Mt. Pleasant, Utah	Cunningham Sheep Co. Pendleton, Oregon		275.00	
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm Mt. Pleasant, Utah	William Magelssen Billings, Montana			320.00
COLUMBIAS				
C. W. Dorney Monte Vista, Colorado	Hugh Clark Nathrop, Colorado	1,000.00		
St. College of Washington Pullman, Washington	W. O. Collard Huntsville, Utah		250.00	
Pete Thomas Malad, Idaho	Perry Land & L. S. Company Salt Lake City, Ut.			200.00

British Association Executive Visits America

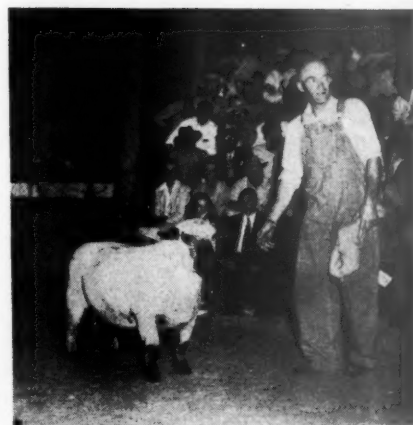
Hector J. Monro, F. C. A., Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders Association of England, attended the National Ram Sale in Salt Lake City, this year. Mr. Monro, with his wife, is touring the United States by plane, for the purpose of finding out just what type of sheep U. S. and Canadian buyers want.

After leaving Salt Lake, the Monros spent some time at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho; also in visiting Idaho purebred sheep breeders in that vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Monro expected to spend a few days on the Pacific Coast, and then to tour a number of sheep areas in Canada before returning home.

We understand that the National Sheep Breeders Association, of which Mr. Monro is secretary, acts for all the sheep breed associations of England in matters of common interest; such as helping prospective sheep purchasers, particularly from foreign countries, to locate the kind of stock they desire, and arrange for its transportation, etc.

Headquarters of the National Sheep Breeders Association is 5, King Street, Covent Gardens, W. C. 2, London, England.



A tense moment in the ring. C. M. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, watches the bidding go to \$525, third highest for Hampshires, on one of his stud rams. The couple on the front row are Mr. and Mrs. Hector J. Monro of London.



Rockville... Suffolks and Hampshires

← SALE TOP

Rockville 111 C by Badley Quinton, Imp.
Purchased by James Laidlaw & Sons, Inc., Muldoon, Idaho, for \$3350, highest
price ever paid for a Suffolk ram in America.

It is with greatest appreciation that we at Rockville thank the bidders and the buyers of our rams at the 33rd National Ram Sale. We hope they will prove to be as profitable investments for the purchasers as their sires and dams have been for us.

"Remember there is
no substitute for
quality."

SALE TOP →



Rockville 68 B by C P R Farm 137 Y
Purchased by Robert Macy, Center, Colorado, for \$650, the top price of
the Hampshire studs.

P. J. ROCK & SON
DRUMHELLER ALBERTA CANADA



Top Rambouillet Stud Ram sold by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm to the Cunningham Sheep Company for \$1050. W. C. (Bill) Olsen, manager of the Madsen Rambouillet Farm in the background.



Top Stud Ram of the Sale. A Suffolk sold by P. J. Rock & Son to James Laidlaw & Sons, Inc., for \$3350. P. J. Rock holding the ram.



Top Columbia Ram sold by C. W. Dorney to Hugh Clark for \$1000. Mr. Dorney's foreman at the right.



Top Hampshire Stud Ram sold by P. J. Rock & Son to Robert H. Macy for \$650. Mr. Rock, holding the ram.

SUFFOLKS

Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah

Lot 88, 5 range lambs to A. B. & Don Fitzgerald, Heber City, Utah\$ 67.50

Bruce M. Barnard, Dolores, Colorado

Lot 84, 7 range yearlings to Buckley & Alley, Cokeville, Wyoming 95.00

Lot 101, 6 range yearlings to A. B. & Don Fitzgerald, Heber City, Utah 75.00

M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 67, 5 registered rams to Mark H. Crystal, Altonah, Utah 175.00

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho

Lot 5, 1 stud ram to L. R. Smith, Craig, Colorado 250.00

Bonida Farms, Lima, Montana

Lot 89, 10 range yearlings to Frank Jouglard, Pocatello, Idaho 185.00

C. H. Borwick, Drumheller, Alta., Canada

Lot 68, 5 registered rams to Albert Smith Inv. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah 147.50

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 10, 1 stud ram to Bruce M. Barnard, Shiprock, New Mexico 325.00

The Sale in Detail

SELLERS AND BUYERS IN THE 33RD

NATIONAL RAM SALE, HELD AT THE

SALT LAKE UNION STOCK YARDS, NORTH

SALT LAKE, UTAH, AUGUST 16-17, 1948,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

	Price Per Head
Lot 58, 5 registered rams to E. C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	175.00
Lot 82, 10 range yearlings to Albert Smith Inv. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	167.50
Lot 99, 10 range yearlings to John T. Greener, Heber Utah	182.50
Lot 104, 7 range yearlings to W. A. Banks, Vernal, Utah	167.50
Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah	
Lot 69, 5 registered rams to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	165.00
Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada	
Lot 7, 1 ram lamb to Ben Oneida, Shoshone, Idaho	425.00
Lot 32, 1 ram lamb to M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho	225.00
Lot 44, 1 stud ram to Chas. Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	450.00
Lot 51, 5 registered rams to Albert Smith Inv. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	150.00
Glenn Cox, Philomath, Oregon	
Lot 19, 1 stud ram to Chas. R. Kippen, Morgan, Utah	410.00
Lot 55, 5 registered rams to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	180.00
Lot 92, 5 range yearlings (registered) to Frank Jouglard, Pocatello, Idaho	200.00
Lot 103, 5 range yearlings to Clarence Keller, Ogden, Utah	175.00
H. L. Finch & Son, Soda Springs, Idaho	
Lot 9, 1 stud ram to Robert Nelson, Eagle, Colorado	1,000.00
Lot 34, 1 stud ram to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado	1,000.00

	Price Per Head
Lot 46, 1 stud ram to Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon	1,950.00
Lot 65, 5 registered rams to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho	220.00
Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon	
Lot 16, 1 stud ram to S. E. Curry, Plainview, Texas	325.00
Lot 38, 1 ram lamb to W. S. Wyman, Meeker, Colorado	250.00
Lot 66, 5 registered rams to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah	170.00
Lot 78, 5 registered rams to V. H. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado	100.00
Lot 81, 10 range rams to John R. Holman, Montrose, Colorado	90.00
Lot 98, 5 range yearlings to Myron D. Childs, Springville, Utah	157.50
Arthur C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alberta, Canada	
Lot 20, 1 stud ram to Mabel Liskey, Klamath Falls, Ore.	625.00
Lot 40, 1 stud ram to A. J. Siddoway & Son, Teton, Idaho	925.00
Lot 53, 5 registered rams to Chas. Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	175.00
Robert W. Hall, Falkland, B. C., Canada	
Lot 70, 5 registered rams to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah	250.00
Charles Howland & Son, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 1, 1 stud ram to W. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colo.	350.00
Lot 27, 1 stud ram to W. S. Wyman, Meeker, Colorado	600.00
Lot 59, 5 registered rams to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	165.00
Lot 80, 6 range yearlings to Frank Jougard, Pocatello, Idaho	140.00
Lot 97, 10 range yearlings to Isaac Jacob & Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah	155.00
Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 21, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	1,100.00
Lot 71, 5 registered rams to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	150.00
C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon	
Lot 15, 1 ram lamb to Robert Nelson, Eagle, Colorado	1,250.00

Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon

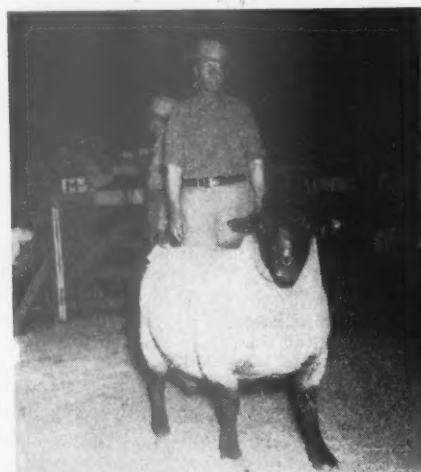
	Price Per Head
Lot 93, 10 range yearlings to Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho	185.00
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon	
Lot 8, 1 stud ram to Edward Gath, Turner, Oregon	1,000.00
Lot 33, 1 stud ram to E. R. Kelsey, Burley, Idaho	675.00
Lot 45, 1 stud ram to W. M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado	800.00
Lot 57, 5 registered rams to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah	235.00
Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah	
Lot 72, 5 registered rams to Steve Cholas, Paonia, Colorado	162.50
James Laidlaw & Sons, Inc., Muldoon, Idaho	
Lot 83, 5 range yearlings to Frank Jougard, Pocatello, Idaho	175.00
Lot 100, 5 range lambs to C. D. Michaelson, Logan, Utah	85.00
Lot 105, 10 range yearlings to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	152.50
Lot 106, 10 range lambs to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	77.50
Lot 107, 10 range lambs to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	70.00
Lot 108, 10 range lambs to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah	82.50
E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah	
Lot 13, 1 stud ram to Emory Belnap, Preston, Idaho	150.00
Lot 36, 1 ram lamb to Lone Palm Rancho, Ramona, California	95.00
Lot 63, 5 registered rams to V. H. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado	70.00
Lot 90, 5 range rams to E. H. Mattingly, St. Louis, Missouri	50.00
A. F. & S. A. Murdock, Driggs, Idaho	
Lot 94, 10 range yearlings to Isaac Jacob & Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah	125.00
S. P. Nielsen & Sons, Nephi, Utah	
Lot 12, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo, Montrose, Colorado	200.00

Left, a Panama Ram included in the Tom Bell entries; an excellent representative of the breed, conforming in all respects to Panama type. Mr. Bell in the background.

Right, one of three Imported Suffolk rams sold by H. L. Finch & Son at \$1000 or more. Carl Finch in the background.

Below, left, group of top-ranking Rambouillet rams purchased by Cunningham Sheep Company. Donald Cameron, vice president of the company, in the foreground.

Pen of five registered Columbia rams sold by the State College of Washington to W. O. Collard at \$250 per head, top price for this class in Columbias.



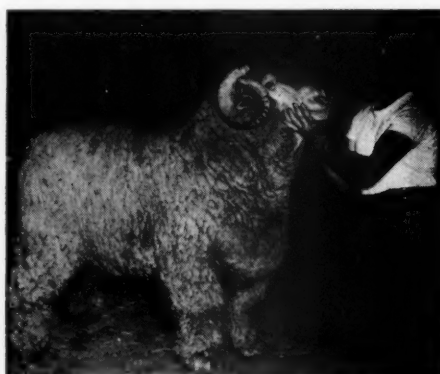
	Price Per Head
Lot 35, 1 stud ram to Abe Hatch, Vernal, Utah	175.00
Lot 47, 1 stud ram to Scott A. Smith, Craig, Colorado	155.00
Lot 62, 5 registered rams to Perry L. & L. S. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	110.00
Lot 87, 10 range yearlings to R. T. Wright, Craig, Colo.	100.00
Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho	
Lot 91, 5 range rams to Smith Rancho, Craig, Colorado	127.50
W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, Canada	
Lot 11, 1 stud ram to Albert Maurer, Cimarron, Colo- rado	175.00
Lot 60, 3 registered rams to Frank Clark, Blood, Idaho	125.00
Lot 345, 5 range yearlings to W. A. Banks, Vernal, Utah	100.00
Douglas Piggot, McMurdo, Golden, B. C., Canada	
Lot 22, 1 stud ram to Dave Waddell, Amity, Oregon	1,000.00
Lot 41, 1 stud ram to Manning & Mathews, Burley, Ida.	425.00
P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta., Canada	
Lot 3, 1 stud ram to Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon	500.00
Lot 29, 1 ram lamb to James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho	3,350.00
Lot 42, 1 stud ram to Mable Liskey, Klamath Falls, Ore.	425.00
Lot 56, 5 registered rams to Albert Smith Inv. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	175.00

	Per Head Price
Lot 76, 5 registered rams to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	87.50
Lot 85, 10 range yearlings to S. M. Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah	90.00
Lot 102, 5 range lambs to Willard Petersen, Hyrum, Utah	65.00
Ernest & Thain White, Kalispell, Montana	
Lot 17, 1 stud ram to Abe Hatch, Vernal, Utah	210.00
Lot 344, 5 range yearlings to R. C. Winder, Craig, Colorado	162.50
R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah	
Lot 18, 1 ram lamb to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado	500.00
Lot 39, 1 ram lamb to B. Montoya & Son, LaPlata, New Mexico	200.00
Lot 64, 5 registered rams to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington	97.50
Lot 86, 5 range yearlings to A. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah	125.00

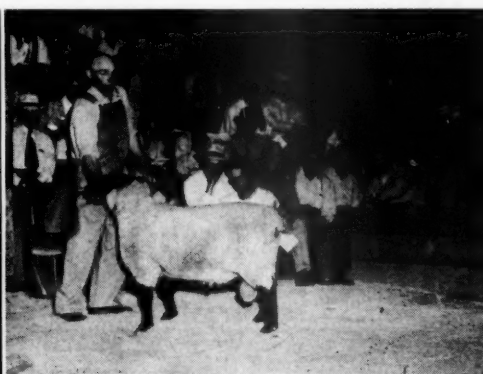
CLUN FOREST

Sam S. Stoddart, Bradford, New Hampshire

Lot 109, 5 registered rams to Perry Land & Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	75.00
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A George L. Beal Rambouillet Ram held by his young son, sold to O. A. Greager for \$300.



A C. M. Hubbard & Son Suffolk Ram lamb sold to Robert Nelson for \$1250. Mr. Hubbard holding the ram.



A Matthews Brothers Hampshire Ram sold to D. D. Liskey for \$575, second high price for the breed.

L. L. Starr, Portland, Oregon

Lot 26, 1 ram lamb to F. H. Davidson & Sons, Saratoga, Wyoming	210.00
Lot 73, 3 registered rams to R. C. Winder, Craig, Colo.	125.00
Lot 95, 5 range lambs to R. C. Winder, Craig, Colorado	102.50

A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, B. C., Canada

Lot 23, 1 ram lamb to O. E. Greaves, Preston, Idaho	150.00
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Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

Lot 6, 1 stud ram to Smith Ranch, Blocksburg, Calif.	900.00
Lot 31, 1 stud ram to Dale Siddoway, Idaho Falls, Idaho	450.00
Lot 43, 1 stud ram to O. E. Tracy, Chico, California	675.00

Willard Turner, Nampa, Idaho

Lot 74, 5 registered rams to R. C. Winder, Craig, Colo.	100.00
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University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 2, 1 stud ram to Chas. Redd, LaSal, Utah	900.00
Lot 52, 5 registered rams to E. A. Veo, Montrose, Colo.	275.00

University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Lot 25, 1 ram lamb to W. L. Gibbs, Saul, Idaho	325.00
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Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon

Lot 4, 1 stud ram to Gerald Flanagan, Junction City, Oregon	425.00
Lot 54, 5 registered rams to Virgil P. Jacobsen, Foun- tain Green, Utah	172.50
Lot 79, 5 range yearlings to James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho	225.00
Lot 96, 10 range yearlings to Frank Jougard, Pocatello, Idaho	150.00

Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah

Lot 14, 1 stud ram to M. A. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	150.00
Lot 37, 1 ram lamb to Albert Maurer, Cimarron, Colo.	100.00
Lot 61, 5 registered rams to Virgil P. Jacobsen, Foun- tain Green, Utah	132.50

HAMPSHIRE

R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho

Lot 139, 5 registered rams to M. A. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	100.00
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David Bethune, Buhl, Idaho

Lot 122, 1 stud ram to E. C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	125.00
Lot 167, 5 range lambs to J. O. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah	85.00

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho

Lot 114, 1 ram lamb to M. A. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	175.00
Lot 165, 5 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	97.50
Lot 184, 15 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mont. tana	82.50
Lot 180, 15 range lambs to Nephi Moon, Hanna, Utah	90.00
Lot 184, 15 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mon.	82.50
Lot 186, 15 range lambs to Howard Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah	82.50
Lot 186, 15 range lambs to Howard Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah	90.00

Broadmead Farms, Amity, Oregon

Lot 119, 1 stud ram to C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado	190.00
Lot 134, 1 stud ram to Grover Clark, Malad, Idaho	120.00
Lot 148, 5 registered rams to Bert Coleman, Heber City, Utah	115.00
Lot 162, 10 range yearlings to Bert Coleman, Heber City, Utah	100.00
Lot 174, 10 range yearlings to Richins Bros., Henefer, Utah	102.50
Lot 178, 10 range yearlings to Arnold Shields, Salt Lake City, Utah	107.50
Lot 182, 10 range yearlings to J. T. Murdock, Heber, Utah	87.50

T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 121, 1 stud ram to Albert Maurer, Cimarron, Colo.	185.00
Lot 147, 5 registered rams to Auguste Nicolas, Mont- rose, Colorado	110.00

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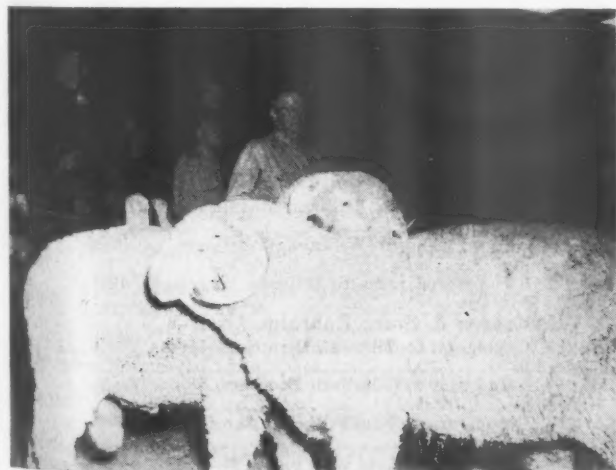
185.00

110.00

Grower

Price
Per Head

Lot 163, 10 range yearlings to Perry Land & Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	105.00
C. N. Carlsen & Sons, Ovid, Idaho	
Lot 120, 1 stud ram to University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois	200.00
Lot 151, 5 registered rams to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	135.00
Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho	
Lot 142, 5 registered rams to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colorado	115.00
Roy Heise, Gardnerville, Nevada	
Lot 154, 5 registered rams to Albert Maurer, Cimarron, Colorado	100.00
R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon	
Lot 117, 1 stud ram to Roy Heise, Gardnerville, Nevada	475.00
Lot 141, 5 registered rams to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colorado	120.00
Lot 158, 10 range yearlings to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	120.00
Lot 172, 5 range lambs to W. L. Wilde, Croydon, Utah	65.00
Charles Howland & Son, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 118, 1 stud ram to D. D. Liskey, Klamath Falls, Oregon	205.00
Lot 146, 5 registered rams to Kippen Brothers, Morgan, Utah	62.50
C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon	
Lot 111, 1 stud ram to Robert H. Macy, Center, Colorado	525.00
Lot 130, 1 stud ram to D. D. Liskey, Klamath Falls, Ore.	280.00
Lot 137, 1 stud ram to Andrus Brothers & Co. Summit, FFA., Kamas, Utah	260.00
Lot 168, 10 range yearlings to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	137.50
Lot 177, 10 range yearlings to Perry Land & L. S. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	110.00
Lot 181, 5 range yearlings to Clarence Keller, Ogden, Utah	125.00
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon	
Lot 110, 1 stud ram to C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado	175.00
Lot 129, 1 stud ram to Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho	230.00
Lot 136, 1 stud ram to Branch Ag. College, Cedar City, Utah	270.00
Lot 152, 5 registered rams to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	170.00
Lone Palm Rancho, Ramona, California	
Lot 123, 1 stud ram to M. D. Nelson, Opal, Wyoming	140.00
Lot 135, 1 ram lamb to Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho	85.00
D. P. MacCarthy & Son, Salem, Oregon	
Lot 124, 1 stud ram to O. D. Glenn, Delta, Colorado	200.00
Lot 149, 5 registered rams to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	112.50
Lot 169, 5 range yearlings to W. F. Petersen & Son, Hyrum, Utah	127.50



Part of the top pen of five range Rambouillet rams sold by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm to Wm. Magelssen at \$320 each.

September, 1948

W. E. McCoy, Filer, Idaho

Lot 153, 5 registered rams to Bert Coleman, Heber City, Utah	105.00
Lot 159, 10 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mont.	92.50
Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho	
Lot 112, 1 stud ram to D. D. Liskey, Klamath Falls, Oregon	575.00
Lot 131, 1 stud ram to David Smith, Idaho Falls, Idaho	400.00
Lot 138, 5 registered rams to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colorado	170.00
Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana	
Lot 164, 10 range yearlings to D. Ray Chipman, American Fork, Utah	100.00
Lot 175, 15 range yearlings to Isaac Jacob & Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah	87.50
Lot 179, 15 range yearlings to Island Improvement Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	85.00
Lot 183, 15 range yearlings to Isaac Jacob & Son, Pleasant Grove, Utah	75.00
Lot 185, 14 range yearlings to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah	75.00
Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho	
Lot 125, 1 ram lamb to D. D. Liskey, Klamath Falls, Oregon	190.00
Lot 166, 5 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	92.50
Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah	
Lot 155, 5 registered rams to Perry Land & Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	117.50
P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta., Canada	
Lot 116, 1 stud ram to Robert H. Macy, Center, Colorado	650.00
Lot 144, 5 registered rams to M. A. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	140.00
Lot 170, 10 range yearlings to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah	132.50



Top pen of Panama rams sold by the University of Idaho to G. N. Winder at \$150 each.



An L. A. Winkle pen of range Hampshire rams sold to Irving C. Beard for \$130 each.

	Price Per Head
F. L. & R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho	
Lot 126, 1 ram lamb to R. W. Fitzgerald, Kamas, Utah	130.00
Lot 140, 5 registered rams to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	100.00
Lot 157, 5 range yearlings to Perry Land & Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	135.00
Lot 171, 10 range yearlings to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah	112.50
Sam S. Stoddart, Bradford, New Hampshire	
Lot 127, 1 stud ram to E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah	135.00
Lot 199, 1 stud ram to Soren Nielsen, Burley, Idaho	170.00
E. H. Street & C. Magleby, Richfield, Utah	
Lot 156, 4 registered rams to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	30.00
Willard Turner, Nampa, Idaho	
Lot 115, 1 stud ram to Genevieve Hartig, Delta, Colorado	250.00
L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho	
Lot 113, 1 stud ram to Genevieve Hartig, Delta, Colo.	275.00
Lot 132, 1 ram lamb to D. D. Liskey, Klamath Falls, Oregon	420.00
Lot 145, 5 registered rams to B. Montoya & Son, La-Plata, New Mexico	120.00
Lot 160, 5 range lambs to Irving C. Beard, Fruita, Colo.	130.00
Lot 173, 5 range lambs to Byram Brothers, Ogden, Utah	95.00



Top pen of registered Hampshire rams sold by Matthews Brothers to Auguste Nicolas at \$170 each.

American Hampshire Sheep Association

Lot 128, 1 stud ram to Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah	175.00
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SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho

Lot 192, 5 range lambs to John R. Holman, Montrose, Colorado	145.00
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Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho

Lot 187, 10 range yearlings to Smith Rancho, Craig, Colorado	160.00
Lot 193, 10 range lambs to Smith Rancho, Craig, Colorado	155.00
Lot 196, 15 range lambs to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado	145.00
Lot 198, 15 range lambs to E. C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	140.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 191, 10 range yearlings to A. M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	152.50
Lot 195, 10 range yearlings to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado	145.00
Lot 197, 10 range yearlings to A. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah	125.00

Charles Howland & Son, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 189, 5 range yearlings to Albert Maurer, Cimarron, Colorado	110.00
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	Price Per Head
F. L. & R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho	
Lot 188, 9 range yearlings to Perry Land & L. S. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	130.00
Lot 194, 5 range lambs to Albert Smith Inv. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	125.00
L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho	
Lot 190, 4 range lambs to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado	150.00

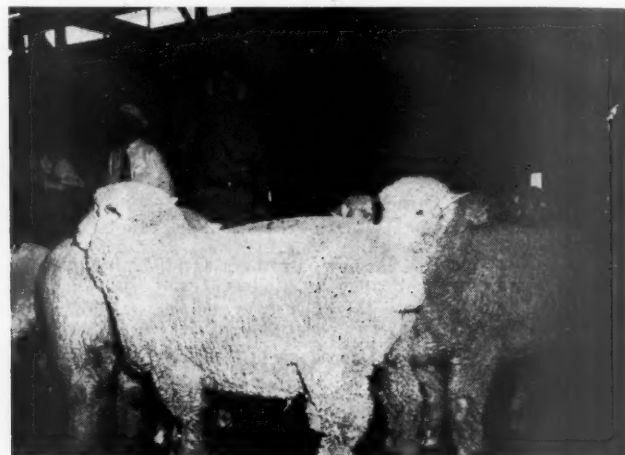
RAMBOUILLETS

Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah

Lot 226, 5 registered rams to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	105.00
Lot 236, 5 range yearlings to Florenz Aubert & Sons, Price, Utah	110.00
Lot 244, 5 range yearlings to Gaston Carricaburu, Geneva, Idaho	120.00

George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 205, 1 stud ram to O. A. Greager, Norwood, Colorado	300.00
Lot 212, 1 stud ram to Warren E. Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota	230.00
Lot 217, 1 stud ram to M. D. Nelson, Opal, Wyoming	260.00
Lot 220, 5 registered rams to Chris Anderson, Sheridan, Montana	200.00
Lot 229, 5 range yearlings to Thomas H. Cook & Sons, Fountain Green, Utah	150.00
Lot 238, 5 range yearlings to Lowell Brady, Vernal, Utah	150.00



A Wynn S. Hansen pen of ten Columbia rams sold to Jean Etchart at \$155 each. Mr. Hansen in the background. Mr. Hansen also sold a pen of ten at \$170.

Lot 246, 10 range yearlings to Louis D. Roberts, Vernal, Utah	155.00
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John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 202, 1 stud ram to F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah	400.00
Lot 225, 5 registered rams to Thomas H. Cook & Sons, Fountain Green, Utah	150.00
Lot 232, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	170.00

Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 206, 1 stud ram to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	200.00
Lot 213, 1 stud ram to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	175.00
Lot 228, 5 registered rams to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	160.00

F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 203, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado	350.00
Lot 210, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado	400.00
Lot 216, 1 stud ram to Frank W. Frazier & Son, Woodruff, Utah	260.00
Lot 223, 5 registered rams to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	180.00
Lot 234, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	175.00

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ol Grower

Price
Per Head

Lot 242, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	175.00
Lot 250, 10 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	190.00
Lot 252, 10 range yearlings to John C. Aagard, Fountain Green, Utah	190.00

S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 227, 5 registered rams to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	185.00
Lot 237, 10 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	165.00
Lot 245, 15 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	150.00

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 204, 1 stud ram (2-year-old) to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	500.00
Lot 211, 1 stud ram (2-year-old) to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	650.00
Lot 222, 4 registered rams (2-year-old) to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	180.00
Lot 233, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	160.00
Lot 241, 10 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	180.00
Lot 249, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	165.00

George A. Jorgenson & Son, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 224, 5 registered rams to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	95.00
Lot 235, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	110.00
Lot 243, 10 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	120.00

Price
Per Head

Lot 215, 1 stud ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	375.00
Lot 219, 5 registered rams to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	250.00
Lot 230, 5 range yearlings to C. D. Michaelsen, Logan, Utah	265.00
Lot 239, 5 range yearlings to Florenz Aubert & Sons, Price, Utah	175.00
Lot 247, 10 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	180.00
Lot 251, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	200.00

Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 207, 1 stud ram to Nielson Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah	300.00
Lot 218, 5 registered rams to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	225.00

CORRIEDALES

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 225, 5 range yearlings to Frank Lambeth, Cedar City, Utah	90.00
Lot 256, 5 range yearlings to W. J. Wintch, Manti, Utah	100.00
Lot 257, 5 range yearlings to Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho	100.00

J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho

Lot 253, 5 registered rams to C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado	100.00
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Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho

Lot 254, 10 range yearlings to Clarence Lamoreaux, Cedar City, Utah	55.00
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A W. A. Denecke Columbia Ram sold to Thain White for \$275.



A W. P. Hubbard pen of five Suffolk rams sold to W. O. Collard for \$235 each, second high pen in the breed.



A Mark Bradford (shown) Columbia Ram sold to C. W. Dorney for \$600, second high stud in the breed.

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Lot 200, 1 stud ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	1,050.00
Lot 208, 1 stud ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	675.00
Lot 214, 1 stud ram to John S. Otto, Clayton, New Mexico	750.00
Lot 221, 5 registered rams to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	275.00
Lot 231, 5 range yearlings to Bud Wilson, Nyssa, Ore.	230.00
Lot 240, 5 range yearlings to William Magelssen, Billings, Montana	320.00
Lot 248, 5 range yearlings to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah	195.00

Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 201, 1 stud ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	500.00
Lot 209, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colorado	450.00

COLUMBIAS

Alden K. Barton, Manti, Utah

Lot 278, 5 registered rams to Perry Land & Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	160.00
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Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 258, 1 stud ram (2-year-old) to C. W. Dorney, Monte Vista, Colorado	600.00
Lot 269, 1 stud ram to M. D. Nelson, Opal, Wyoming	225.00
Lot 274, 5 registered rams to Newell A. Johnson, Provo, Utah	160.00
Lot 286, 5 range yearlings to Newell A. Johnson, Provo, Utah	170.00
Lot 300, 10 range yearlings to S. Paul Stewart, Provo, Utah	127.50

R. E. Brown, Bozeman, Montana

Lot 279, 5 registered rams to William R. Thorley, Cedar City, Utah	105.00
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20

ROMNEYS		Price Per Head
Jack L. Rucker, Shelley, Idaho		
Lot 339, 1 stud ram to Thomas Mills, Stone, Idaho		60.00
Lot 340, 5 registered rams to Thomas Mills, Stone, Idaho		50.00
COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS		
Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah		
Lot 341, 5 range yearlings to Milton Adamson, Pleasant Grove, Utah		70.00
LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS		
Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah		
Lot 342, 5 range yearlings to Newell A. Johnson, Provo, Utah		70.00
PANAMA-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS		
D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah		
Lot 343, 10 range yearlings to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah		85.00

AVERAGE SALE PRICES 1946, 1947, 1948

	1946		1947		1948	
	No. Sold	Price per Head	No. Sold	Price per Head	No. Sold	Price per Head
RAMBOUILLETS:						
Single Studs	22	\$214.09	17	\$201.47	18	\$434.72
Registered Pens of 5	65	61.35	58	91.93	54	182.32
Range Rams	169	45.92	127	76.78	165	172.12
Total Rambouillets sold and averages	256	64.29	202	91.63	237	194.39
HAMPSHIRE:						
Single Studs	30	228.33	22	170.23	28	257.50
Registered Pens of 5	76	72.21	85	84.70	84	114.07
Range Rams						
Yearlings	126	63.61	170	73.95	194	101.93
Lambs	107	56.45	80	65.91	90	88.89
Total Hampshires sold and averages	339	77.86	362	79.53	396	112.54
SUFFOLKS:						
Single Studs	38	277.23	33	581.67	44	585.90
Registered Pens of 5	119	75.64	98	195.31	126	158.33
Range Rams						
Yearlings	133	68.47	132	125.42	166	148.51
Lambs	48	46.69	43	92.13	70	81.25
Total Suffolks sold and averages	338	91.37	306	192.33	406	187.36
COLUMBIAS:						
Single Studs	10	144.00	9	273.89	15	337.67
Registered Pens of 5	15	98.33	15	156.67	60	153.33
Range Rams	65	83.27	179	109.22	234	124.09
Total Columbias sold and averages	90	92.53	203	120.52	309	140.14
CORRIEDALES:						
Single Studs	4	85.00	2	80.00	—	—
Registered Pens of 5	20	38.00	10	69.25	5	100.00
Range Rams			10	71.00	25	80.00
Total Corriedales sold and averages	24	45.83	22	71.02	30	83.33
MONTADALES						
PANAMAS:						
Single Studs			1	150.00		
Range Rams	100	84.03	104	159.30	118	99.92
Total Panamas sold and averages	100	84.03	105	159.21	118	99.92
CROSSBREDS:						
Clun Forest					5	75.00
Suffolk-Hampshires	65	71.42	102	83.43	108	141.85
Total Rams	1946	1350	Average			77.54
Total Rams	1947	1307	Average			\$126.42
Total Rams	1948	1640	Average			\$147.87

The Sydney Ram Sale

(Note: In translating the Australian guineas and pounds into United States currency the rates in effect this summer are used, \$3.40 for a guinea and \$3.24 for a pound.)

PRICES paid at the famous Sydney, Australia, sale this year (June 4-10, 1948) were somewhat higher than last year. Reporters of the sale in the Pastoral Review contend, however, that when consideration is given to the improved quality of the offerings as a result of better climate and forage conditions, little actual advance could be claimed. In the sale 1,568 head including 11 ewes brought a total of £115,752 (\$375,036.48) or an average of £74 (\$239.76).

In the Merino division 1,306 head were sold at an average of £71 (\$262.44). This was the highest average on record for Merinos at the Sydney sale.

Top of the sale was a Haddon Rig special Merino stud ram for which 1,700 guineas (\$5,780) was paid. The same station sold another ram at 1,600 guineas (\$5,440), two at 1,300 guineas (\$4,420); one at 1,000 guineas (\$3,400) and one at 900 guineas (\$3,060), in the first day of the Merino sale. The average of the six rams sold by Haddon Rig on that day was 1,091½ guineas (\$3,711).

A Boonoke special stud ram brought 1,450 guineas (\$4,930) and an Austin Wanganella special stud ram sold at 1,200 guineas (\$4,080) as did a Uardry stud.

In the Corriedale division 108 rams were sold at an average of £41 (\$132.84); top price was 310 guineas (\$1,054). Apparently it was an off year for the Corriedales, as the slowness in their selling wasn't due to any lack in quality, reviewers report. One hundred fifty-four head of British breeds such as Southdowns, Border Leicesters, Dorset Horns and Romney Marsh, which completed the sale, made an average of around \$110.71.

Lamb Advertising

The American Meat Institute has been doing some mighty fine advertising of lamb in national magazines. In the September issues of Life and McCall's, an attractive advertisement appears with the heading "How to Get Steaks, A Roast, and A Stew From One Leg of Lamb."

Touring The Sales

Idaho Sale, Filer, August 4

"THE buyers' ability was reflected in today's sale," is the way John Breckenridge expressed it. John, who is president of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, was speaking of the Association's 27th Annual Ram Sale at Filer, Idaho, August 4. When Mr. Breckenridge spoke of the "buyers' ability," he was referring to their skill in selecting quality rams. Association Secretary M. C. Claar, was quick to agree, and said that he knew of no sale in their 27-year history where buyers purchased more on quality, readily paying good prices for good rams, and discounting those of lower quality.

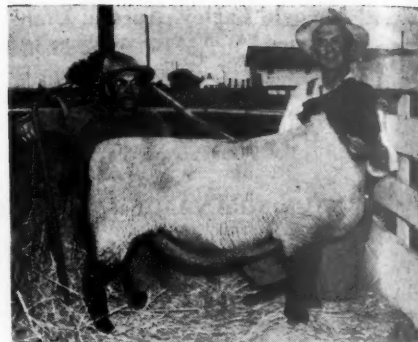
It is doubtful that very many people expected this year's sale average to hit last year's spectacular, and probably wild, mark. That last year's sale prices did get out of line is shown in this year's sale average of \$140.96 for the 597 head sold, just about \$50 under the 1947 sale average. However, at least a couple of records were made at this year's auction. One was the sale of a Suffolk yearling stud at \$1500, the highest price paid for an animal of this class at the Filer sale in the last 20 years. E. R. Kelsey, Burley, Idaho, sold this ram to H. L. Lowe, Aberdeen, Idaho. What is undoubtedly another record for the Idaho sale was the \$600 per head paid for a pen of two Suffolk ram lambs, consigned by M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho, and purchased by James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho. Mr. Becker also had the top pen of Suffolk ram lambs at last year's Filer sale.

B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho, equaled the 1947 sale's top pen price when he sold five Suffolk yearling rams at \$375 per head. Buyer was Eusebio Astorquia, Gooding, Idaho.

Only two pens of Hampshire yearling rams were offered in the sale; one pen brought \$70 per head and one went at \$60. Only one pen of Hampshire ram lambs was offered and they brought \$60 per head. Top pen of Suffolk-Hampshire yearlings, six head, at \$57.50 each, were sold by T. B. Burton,

Cambridge, Idaho. They were purchased by Thomason Brothers, Jerome, Idaho. Top selling pen of Suffolk-Hampshire ram lambs, five head at \$62.50 each, was sold by Beatty and Custer, Twin Falls, Idaho. High bidder was Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

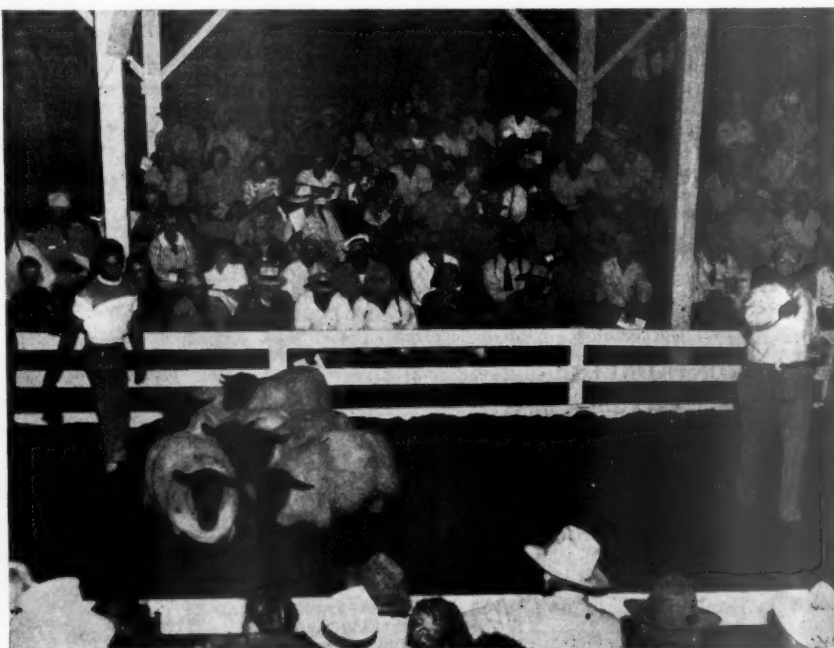
Averages for this year's sale compared to the 1947 Auction are shown on the table.



The \$1500 Suffolk Stud Ram sold in the Filer, Idaho, Sale by E. R. Kelsey to H. L. Lowe—reported as the highest price paid at the Idaho Sale in the past twenty years.

FILER RAM SALE AVERAGES

Breed	1947		1948	
	No.	Avg. Price	No.	Avg. Price
SUFFOLKS:				
Studs	19	\$373.68	11	\$584.09
Range Rams - yearlings	364	189.97	390	152.65
Range lambs	132	184.92	142	105.63
Average Total Suffolks Sold	515	195.45	543	149.10
HAMPSHIRE:				
Range Rams - yearlings	5	110.00	8	62.50
Range lambs	4	62.50	5	60.00
Average Total Hampshires Sold	9	88.88	13	61.54
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE:				
Range Rams - yearlings	14	132.50	18	54.44
Range lambs	10	115.00	23	61.41
Total Suffolk-Hampshires	24	125.20	41	58.35
TOTAL FOR SALE	548	\$190.63	597	\$140.96



A Ring Scene at the Idaho Sale

San Angelo Show and Sale

There was some fear that drought in Texas and liquidation of flocks might adversely affect the 12th annual San Angelo Sheep Show & Sale, July 27 and 28. However, the 432 Rambouillet rams offered went through the ring at an average of \$102 per head, just about \$5 under last year's average. The 27 stud rams sold averaged \$249. The reserve champion of the show was the top of the sale. He was bred and sold by John Williams, Eldorado, Texas. J. H. Simms, Veribest, Texas, and L. F. Hodges, Sterling City, pooled their bids and bought the ram at \$560. James and Gerald Porter, young sheepmen of Barnhart, Texas, got the show champion ram for \$290. He was consigned by A. B. (Lon) Culberson, Brownwood, Texas. Second highest selling ram, bred by Leonard Richardson, Iraan, Texas, was purchased by Jack Canning, Eden, Texas, at \$410. Top selling pen of five rams at \$200 each was bred by John Williams and was purchased by Bill Bissett, Barnhart, Texas. The \$215 per head paid for a pen of ten rams consigned by Miles Pierce, Ozone, Texas, was the highest price ever paid for a large pen at the San Angelo sale. Successful bidder was Charley Canon, San Angelo.

Texas Corriedale Sale

An average of \$56.81, about \$2 higher than the '47 sale average, was paid for 303 rams at Fields & Johnson's 11th Annual Corriedale Sheep Auction, July 23. Top price of the sale was \$350, paid for a stud ram consigned by Art King, Cheyenne, Wyoming. He was purchased by Wesley Wooden, Dixon, California, for the Flying Anchor Farms, Lostine, Oregon. Average price on the seven studs sold was \$164.30.

According to reports received, the quality of the sheep was good and there were many bidders. Considering the drought in West Texas, the sale was considered generally satisfactory to both buyers and consignors. Second high ram of the sale was sold by Wesley Wooden, Dixon, California, and purchased by C. R. Sanderson and Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado, at \$210.

Fields & Johnson Suffolk Sale

An average of \$69 per head was paid by ranchmen of West Texas for 595 head registered and purebred rams and ewes at Fields & Johnson's 9th annual Suffolk auction, August 13. Last year's sale average was slightly over \$100 per head. Again drought conditions in West Texas no doubt accounted for this year's lower average.

Top ram of the sale was consigned by P. J. Rock, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada. This ram, imported from England, was purchased by Sol Mayer, San Angelo ranchman, at \$400. Top stud ewe lamb, which sold at \$80, was purchased by John Bryan, Ft. Stockton, Texas.

Utahns Top New Mexico Sale

Top ram at the 11th Annual New Mexico Ram Sale at Albuquerque, August 9 and 10, was a Rambouillet consigned by Wynn Hansen, Collinston, Utah. Successful bidder at \$250 was Mike Nalda, Vaughn, New Mexico. Second top at \$230 was paid by John Otto, Clayton, New Mexico, for a Rambouillet consigned by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah. High pen of Rambouillet yearling ewes was also a Wynn Hansen consignment, purchased at \$72.50 per head by John Otto. The best pen price of the sale was paid on two pens of Rambouillet-Columbia crossbred range rams, also consigned by Wynn Hansen. They brought \$175 per head, one pen going to Mike Nalda and the other to Lewis and Sanders, Roswell, New Mexico. Sales totaled \$25,500. Averages in each breed are shown on the table:

Rambouillets	
7 stud rams	\$167.86
192 range and registered rams....	58.78
Corriedales	
79 range and registered rams....	45.03
Debouillets	
47 range rams	75.00
Panamas	
40 range rams	46.50
Hampshires	
8 ram lambs	40.00
4 rams	40.00
Suffolks	
5 yearling rams	74.50
20 ram lambs	37.25
Rambouillet-Columbia Crossbreds	
10 rams	175.00

Oregon Sale

John V. Withers, Paisley, Oregon, Rambouillet breeder, topped the 22nd annual Oregon Ram Sale at Pendleton on August 14 with a pen of five that averaged \$260 a head. Buyer was G. L. Hankins of the Coffey Ranch, Baker, Oregon.

The sale averaged \$130 a head for the 308 rams auctioned by Col. Earl O. Walter, Filer, Idaho. The event which is sponsored annually by the Oregon Wool Growers Association was the best held in many years.

The top stud ram was a Suffolk consigned by Glenn Cox, Philomath, Oregon. Buyer was William Harrell, Thorp, Washington, with a bid of \$175. Colin McLeod, Caldwell, Idaho, was the successful bidder on the top pen of Suffolks at \$225. These were also consigned by Glenn Cox. Altogether 137 Suffolk rams sold at an average price of \$137.77.

J. J. Thompson, Salem, Oregon, donated a Suffolk ram that netted the Oregon Wool Growers Association \$965, which will be used to further the interests of its membership. President Ira Staggs, Baker, and Walter A. Holt, association secretary, Portland, expressed sincere appreciation to "Jay" and the bidders on the donation ram for their generosity. Donors in addition to Thompson were, Ira Staggs, Cunningham Sheep Co., A. J. Connally, A. I. Eoff, H. A. Cohn, Floyd T. Fox, R. S. Thompson, and Frank Wilkinson.

Averages for the sale were:

69 Rambouillets	\$162.72
21 Lincoln-Rambouillets	171.00
24 Lincolns	108.00
4 Columbia Crossbreds	105.00
11 Suffolk-Hampshires	92.72
4 Corriedales	75.00
38 Hampshires	52.43

IDAHO RANGE RAM SALE

On September 25 at Pocatello, the Idaho Wool Growers Association will conduct its well-known Range Ram Sale. The sale, this year, is offering a choice selection of quality rams from 46 of Idaho's best breeders.



Prominent in Colorado Sheep Circles (left to right): Dan McIntyre, second vice president; Lloyd N. Case, secretary; President E. P. Hazard; M. E. Noonan, chairman of the General Resolutions Committee; Clair Hotchkiss, chairman of the Land Management Committee. August McIntosh, first vice president, was not present.



They Want Lamb on the Colorado License Plate. President Hazard, Vice Presidents McIntosh and McIntyre, Governor Lee Knous and Mike Hayes with the Featured Performer in the campaign.

Colorado's Active Organization

COLORADO wool growers went to work on a wide variety of perplexing problems in a three-day convention at Denver, July 22-24. Incidentally, it was their last summer convention, the next annual meeting being set for some time in December, 1949.

First, there was the public relations problem. After listening to Reynold Seaverson, chairman of the National Association's Public Relations Committee; Melvin J. Rupp, a Denver expert along that line, and Lawrence C. Martin, associate editor of the Denver Post, they decided to get busy right away and, by resolution, authorized their president to appoint a committee of three not only to form plans for telling the sheepmen's story but to carry them out.

Then there were wool matters. National Vice President H. J. Devereaux of Rapid City, South Dakota, told the Colorado group of the proposed joint wool research program which the International Wool Secretariat and the American Wool Council are sponsoring.

J. B. Wilson, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association, talked of Washington affairs, and National Secretary Jones outlined a suggested plan for handling wool under the Long-range Agricultural Act. Governor Lee Knous told of the progress in making it possible for the West to process its own wool.

And of course there was the "hot" subject of public lands. Regional Forester John W. Spencer declared that

the United States is becoming a "have-not" nation, denuded of natural resources, and that public opinion is insistent upon better conservation practices. Those in the livestock industry are aware of the need for conservation, G. N. Winder of Craig, Colorado, contended. "But," he said, "true conservation does not contemplate let-



Interested Audience at the Colorado Convention.

ting our assets go to waste but rather contemplates the use of growing forage to produce meat and clothing." Mr. Winder also urged Mr. Spencer to pub-



Colorado Committee Group

licize the fact that it is only a small part of the national forest area that is not in satisfactory condition.

A talk on the decentralization of the Bureau of Land Management and the solution of problems at the local level by H. Byron Mock, regional administrator of the B.L.M., was very favorably received.

President E. P. Hazard urged sheepmen to improve their flocks by better breeding and management, thereby increasing lamb and wool production. He cited the Colorado Ram Sale, which the association is conducting on September 8, as a help in reaching such goal.

Fred Bennion of the Colorado Public Expenditures Council warned growers against an increasing tax burden.

Also enjoyed was the excellent demonstration on lamb which Miss Dorothy Holland of the National Live Stock and Meat Board put on at a joint meeting of association members and the Women's Auxiliary.

E. P. Hazard of Saguache was re-elected president, Dan McIntyre of Hotchkiss and Angus McIntosh of Las Animas, vice presidents, and Lloyd Case, secretary.

A new venture of the Colorado Wool Growers Association is the publication of the Colorado Sheep Raiser, a combination of the Colorado Wool Grower and Wool Marketer. It is handled at the new headquarters of the association, 325 Kittredge Building, Denver.

Resolutions passed by the Colorado convention:

Empowered the president to name a Public Relations Action Committee to formulate public relations programs and carry them out.

Repeated the invitation to the National Wool Growers Association to move its office to Denver.

Recommended that the Governor and other authorities recognize the sheep industry by including an outline of a lamb on the 1949 license plates.

Opposed reductions in tariffs; requested that wool and lamb be designated as basic commodities and that parity prices on them be comparable to all other agricultural commodities; endorsed the work of the American Wool Council, commended the National Association officers for their efforts in behalf of the industry, and also the Ladies Auxiliary for their promotion work, likewise the Colorado Agricultural College, Extension Service and State Board of Agriculture.

Expressed the belief that wool freight rates should be made more equitable with those on other agricultural products.

Approved the organization and continuance of the Rocky Mountain Wool Council; urged the Governor to see that Colorado's pro rata share of its costs is provided.

Asked for greater cooperation from wool handlers in collecting the 4-mill deduction from members' wool accounts.

Thanked wool handlers who have been cooperating in membership program.

Stressed need for more work on lamb promotion and marketing; urged growers to authorize special deduction for lamb promotion work from their lamb shipments.

Commended American Meat Institute, and National Live Stock and Meat Board for their work on behalf of lamb.

Asked that suitable steps be taken to prevent stealing of lambs from range and farm flocks and their transportation to market without detection.

Asked Forest Service to discontinue making cuts on transfers, and that they confer with stockmen in planning a co-ordinated predatory animal control program on the forests.

Commended Bureau of Land Management for efforts to decentralize and administer the Taylor Grazing Act at the district level in so far as possible.

Commended Director Clawson for statement that within a year all unpermitted livestock, such as horses, will be removed from the public domain, as it is believed such animals are largely responsible for depleted areas.

Condemned any effort to transfer administration of Taylor Grazing Act lands from the B.L.M. to any of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture and asked that any grazing lands not required in public interest to be administered by the Department of Agriculture be transferred to the B.L.M.

Commended the subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Lands for holding hearings in the West.

Urged cooperation with two national livestock associations in making it possible to obtain damage claims against the railroads in line with the present market value of livestock; opposed any change in the present 28-36 hour law.

Commended U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for predatory control work; also the Colorado Game and Fish Commission; asked the Commission to continue its appropriation of \$40,000 for this work.

Urged Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service to cooperate better in agreeing where trappers should work.

Idaho's Midsummer Meet

THE dining room of the Park Hotel, Twin Falls, Idaho, was packed for the mid-summer meeting of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, Wednesday evening August 4, following the ram sale. John Breckenridge presided. Robert Blastock discussed ram sale averages.

Among out-of-town visitors introduced at the meeting was Mr. J. D. Noblitt, Cokeville, Wyoming, who paid tribute to the quality of rams raised in Idaho. Mr. Breckenridge discussed proposals for a National Land Policy Act, coyote poisoning campaigns, and other matters of interest to the industry.

Edwin E. Marsh, Assistant Secretary National Wool Growers Association, discussed the effect which measures passed by the 80th Congress may have on the sheep industry, public relations problems and proposed work in connection therewith, and wool and lamb promotion activities. Music and a good dinner contributed to an enjoyable evening.

New Type Grazing Permit

THE New Mexico Stockman for August tells of a Forest Service grazing permit recently issued to Walter Hanna of San Antonio, New Mexico, which indicates, in the Stockman's opinion, a "definite change in Forest Service official administration of grazing lands." Under this new type of contract, which is a three-way affair between the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Mr. Hanna, the latter agrees to run, during next three years, 1948 to 1950, not over 1,000 head of cattle and horses on the entire unit, including calves over six months of age, on January 1. At present Mr. Hanna's preference license covers 829 cattle and horses on the Federal range (41 percent is on private and State land) on a yearlong basis, and 471 cattle and horses yearlong on national forest land. Non-use is being granted Mr. Hanna for the livestock included in the temporary cut he is taking.

The objective of this new type of contract is to improve the unit as a whole. As the management of the entire unit, including the seasonal distribution of the stock will rest with Mr.

Hanna, it will be up to him to do a good job. The Federal agencies, however, reserve the right to step in where any undue injury is done to the range and requires corrective work.

Mr. Hanna will receive the benefit of any improvement made in the range lands he uses. Records will be kept by him of the animal months use of the respective units of the range and filed with the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service annually, under the agreement. The Forest Service will establish line transects over the national forest range as an aid in the determination of actual range condition. There is nothing set up in the contract, however, about who shall determine at the end of the three-year period what improvement or deterioration has occurred in Mr. Hanna's entire unit.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Program

THE eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico through a combined slaughter and vaccination program, is now well underway. It will be recalled that the general slaughter program was abandoned some months ago, and a vaccination program substituted. Now only infected animals are killed, and vaccination is used to prevent further outbreaks. The present objective is complete eradication of the disease in 2½ years.

Under the vaccination program, approximately 7,500,000 animals in the infected zone will be vaccinated three or four times if necessary. The big difficulty in getting the new plan going has come from inability to secure sufficient vaccine. All foreign laboratory sources were tapped without getting sufficient supplies, so it has resolved itself down to manufacturing the vaccine in Mexico. Expectations now are that 400,000 doses of vaccine a month will be produced in Mexico by October, when the program will be going full tilt. With the 200,000 doses available from foreign sources the monthly supplies will be 600,000 doses.

While not minimizing the seriousness of the fight, investigating groups express themselves as being encouraged over results thus far. Harry F. Johnson, businessman of Houston, Texas, became co-director of the Joint Mex-

ico—United States Commission in June, when Dr. M. S. Shahan was transferred from that post to handle the research program on foot-and-mouth-disease in the United States. That program, however, has run into some difficulty. The erection of a laboratory to study means of combatting this dread menace, as authorized by Congress, apparently, is not going to materialize right away. No appropriation for it was made; also a good deal of opposition has arisen against the establishment of the laboratory at Prudence Island off the Rhode Island Coast.

Sires and Size of the Lamb Crop

HAMPSHIRE rams used on typical range ewes in Wyoming will apparently produce a greater total weight of lambs at birth by producing a larger number. Suffolk sires will produce heavier individual lambs, but fewer of them.

This is the information contained in a summary of a Hampshire-Suffolk sire comparison which is being conducted by the Wyoming Experiment Station. The comparison is being made in cooperation with the Covey, Bagley, and Dayton Sheep Company at Cokeville, Wyoming.

R. H. Burns, head of the University of Wyoming wool department, reports that a group of Hampshire-sired lambs averaged 11.5 pounds apiece at birth, in comparison with 11.9 pounds for Suffolk-sired lambs, but that the larger number of lambs in the Hampshire group outweighed those in the Suffolk group.

Hampshire-sired lambs from a group of 150 range ewes weighed a total of 2142 pounds, while Suffolk-sired lambs from a similar group of 150 ewes weighed a total of 2018 pounds, according to Burns. Hampshire rams produced 189 lambs used on the 150 ewes in their group, while the Suffolk sires produced 168 lambs from 150 ewes.

Thirty-six percent of the ewes on which Hampshire sires were used produced twin lambs, while only 25 percent of the Suffolk group produced twins, the wool specialist indicated. Twelve percent of the ewes on which Suffolk rams were used failed to produce lambs, while 10 percent of the Hampshire group were dry ewes.

Columbia Sale, an October Event

THE 5th National Columbia Show and Sale will be held at Minot, North Dakota, October 11th and 12th. There will be 50 recorded Columbia rams in the sale, and it is expected they will be snapped up in rapid fire selling. No doubt, as in former National Columbia sales, the grand champion and class champions will command high prices, but there will be many good buys among the rest of the rams. They've all got to be good—or they won't be in the sale. Each animal entered in the Columbia show and sale must pass the rigid inspection of the sifting committee, assuring each and every buyer of true Columbia quality.

The sheep industry is down in the trough of the wave insofar as numbers are concerned, while the price of lambs and wool is on the crest. At current prices for lambs and wool, it doesn't take much figuring to see where a good ram is worth all the money that may be paid for him.

When J. D. Hooten of Bordulac, North Dakota paid the world record price of \$2,750 for Gold Dust, grand champion of the 1946 National Columbia Show, there were those who thought he was crazy, and said, "No ram could be worth that much money." But a year later, Hooten said that was the cheapest ram he ever bought, for he paid for himself several times over with the high quality lambs he sired, and the improved wool they carried,

to say nothing of the great amount of advertising he received.

Among the features of the 1948 edition of the National Columbia show to be held at Minot, North Dakota, October 11th and 12th, will be a wool exhibit. Columbias are famous for wool production. The average annual clip of the ewes is 12 pounds, while many individual ewes shear up to 22 pounds. Columbia rams average 16 to 18 pounds, with heavier producers shearing from 22 to 30 pounds. The Columbia wool is uniform, and grades $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ blood. When crossed with other lighter wool bearing breeds, Columbia rams increase the wool clip on lighter weight fleeces as much as four pounds.

But while good rams are in great demand, it must be remembered that the ram, while he is the important "half of the flock," must have good ewes to produce top quality lambs. There will be some 250 recorded Columbia ewes in the Fifth National Columbia Show and Sale.

Judges for the Fifth National Columbia Show will be Rufus Cox, Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas State College, D. S. Bell, Sheep Specialist, Ohio Experiment Station, and Dr. Oran Nelson, Animal Husbandry Department, Oregon State College. Auctioneer for the sale will be Fred E. Chandler.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Sale Manager, W. C. Champlin, Secretary of the Minot Association of Commerce, Minot, North Dakota.

—W. C. Champlin

Abundant Crops

The following table is clipped from the U.S.D.A. farm paper of August 16, 1948:

Crop	1948 Acre Yield	Total Production	Average 1937-46	Leading States 1948 Production
Corn, bu.	41	3,506,363,000	2,813,529,000	Iowa—641 mil. bu.
Wheat, bu.	18	1,284,323,000	942,623,000	Kans.—215 mil. bu.
Oats, bu.	35.9	1,470,444,000	1,231,814,000	Iowa—273 mil. bu.
Barley, bu.	25.7	313,139,000	298,811,000	N. Dak.—55 mil. bu.
Rye, bu.	12.2	26,664,000	37,398,000	N. Dak.—4.9 mil. bu.
Flaxseed, bu.	9.9	44,528,000	26,756,000	Minn.—17.6 mil. bu.
Rice, bu.	46.4	79,916,000	60,460,000	Texas—24 mil. bu.
All Hay, tons	1.3	97,707,000	97,563,000	N. Y.—5.9 mil. tons
Potatoes, bu.	189.2	399,127,000	392,143,000	Maine—62.5 mil. bu.
Sweetpotatoes, bu.	95.6	51,739,000	64,866,000	N. C.—6.9 mil. bu.
Tobacco, lbs.	1,158	1,777,783,000	1,664,265,000	N. C.—694 mil. lbs.
Gr. Sorghum, bu.	18.4	131,279,000	99,791,000	Texas—84.8 mil. bu.
Peanuts, lbs.	701	2,340,000,000	1,750,718,000	Ga.—793 mil. lbs.
Soybeans, bu.	20.7	205,066,000	134,642,000	Ill.—75.5 mil. bu.

All crop index is at 134 percent of 1921-32 average; it was 126 in the best previous year. Corn, rice, peanuts and soybeans have broken all previous records in 1948.

House P. L. Committee's Report

CONSTRUCTIVE recommendations for the solution of the national forest grazing problem are made in the report of the House Committee on Public Lands, released on August 7, 1948. They are:

1. That the Forest Act be amended to provide that grazing, recreation, and wildlife be made basic uses of national forest lands.
2. That advisory boards on the national forest be given legal status.
3. That the present policy of transfer cuts be discontinued, and that any cuts that may be necessary be made for protection purposes only.
4. That the Forest Service undertake a vigorous program of range improvement including (a) water development, (b) reseeding, (c) fencing, and (d) rodent and poisonous weed control.
5. That the Forest Service undertake a policy that will enable the permittees to participate in and contribute to a greatly extended range improvement program.

The report (No. 2456) was submitted by Richard J. Welch, California, chairman of the committee, to the House on August 7, after unanimous approval had been given it by the committee.

Based on information gathered at extensive hearings, held by the subcommittee of which Congressman Barrett, Wyoming, is chairman, in Washington, D. C., and at various western points late in 1947, the procedure suggested by the committee is well grounded.

Some of the pertinent statements substantiating it are quoted. The headings are ours:

Watershed Protection

Our committee is fully cognizant of the importance of watershed protection, the conservation of wildlife, and the development of recreational areas in the national forests. This committee is unalterably opposed to overgrazing wherever it is practiced. Our committee heard extensive testimony from all viewpoints concerning the effect of livestock grazing upon forest range lands and watersheds. The basic purpose underlying the creation of our national forests was the protection of our timber resources and watersheds. By reason of their tremendous importance to the Nation as a whole, our committee is of the unanimous opinion that our national forests should not be sold to private ownership or transferred to the States, but should remain in Federal ownership.

Multiple Use

We are wholly in accord with the long-established policy of multiple use of our national forests. The forests should be administered to serve all interests, and at the same time to protect the rights of the general public. Practically every witness before our committee agreed that the reasonable utilization of national-forest lands by both livestock and big game is wholly compatible with proper and effective conservation of the forest resources. Also it was the general opinion that such grazing use is essential to the protection of timber and recreational use.

Recognition of Grazing in Law

Many witnesses felt that much of the present controversy between the Forest Service and the permittees stems from the omission in the basic Forest Act of 1897 of reference to grazing as among the recognized uses of the national forests and does not prescribe any policies for the administration of grazing as a function of the Forest Service. The Forest Act only provides for timber and watershed conservation. Other presently recognized uses such as recreation and wildlife are also omitted. The Forest Service has indicated its approval of legislation that would give legality to the 10-year grazing permits granted by it. The committee will be glad to hear the Forest Service with its suggestions for needed legislation.

Transfer Cuts

It has been the practice of the Forest Service to reduce grazing preferences whenever ranch properties have been transferred. Many witnesses complained that cuts on transfers of permits were manifestly inequitable. Some contended that cuts were made in cases where transfers of permits were made between members of one family. It was pointed out that since the Forest Service reserves the right to make cuts for protection purposes, there is no valid reason to continue its regulation providing for transfer cuts. It was contended that if cuts are absolutely necessary they should be made for protection purposes. It would relieve a frequent cause for controversy if transfer cuts were eliminated.

Greater Stability in Grazing Use Necessary

The committee was impressed by the fact that so many people traveled such great distances to appear before the committee to express their dissatisfaction over the administration of the forest lands. The committee felt that the attendance of about a thousand persons at each of several hearings indicated a real basis for complaint. It was evident that the livestock industry, dependent on the use of national forest ranges for its economic existence, had a distinct feeling of insecurity and instability because of the cuts by the Forest Service over the years as well as the proposed cuts. (The report sets up a table showing a 53.2 percent decrease in permitted animal months on national forests from 1918 to 1947. The decrease in sheep and goat numbers was 60.2 percent; that for cattle and horses, 49.8 percent.)

Forage Condition

Many users of the national forests protesting reductions offered pictures showing the luxuriant feed on their own allotments. Many testified that they had observed the condition of their range continuously over a long period of years and that there was no substantial change in the forage. Typical of these statements was the testimony of the witness Covey at the Rawlins hearing:

"I have known these ranges from long use, having run sheep on them as early as the year 1900. That was 3 years before the national forest was created. * * * After 46 years' use, these allotments grow as much and as good quality of feed as when the forest was established."

Many testified that reductions were made based largely on admittedly overgrazed conditions in relatively small open park areas on their allotments. It was contended that cattle tend to congregate in such areas, thereby overgrazing, and that same could be easily corrected by the construction of drift or separation fences and controlled or rotation grazing. Many witnesses were firm in the conviction that if such improvements were made and there were better management on the forests, no reductions would be necessary.

(An excerpt from a recent article by Lynn H. Douglas, recently retired assistant regional forester in charge of range management, is included in the report. In it, Mr. Douglas maintains that the "attempted" solution by the Forest Service of the grazing problem is wrong because as many as 75 to 90 percent of the cattle might be eliminated from ranges of this character (described above) and localized overgrazing continue on the small grass areas of the openings in the timber and aspen; that if both stockmen and government officials will seek substitutes for reduced permits the dissension between them will end; that the substitute for reductions, particularly on cattle range, is none for improvements; that reductions are not a substitute for better management; that 5 million dollars is needed annually for the next 5 to 10 years to accomplish the necessary improvements.)

Range Improvement

There was abundant testimony that permittees were not allowed to make range improvements on their own account and expense. Although it appears that such improvements were permitted at one time, the practice was discontinued about 15 years ago. The policy was evidently changed when the Secretary of Agriculture issued a regulation permitting the Forest Service to retain 20 percent of the grazing fees for range improvement purposes. However, the major portion of these funds has proved inadequate to maintain existing improvements. Only a relatively small amount was available for such essential new improvements as water developments, fencing, and reseeding.

The committee feels that the Forest Service should have recommended an adequate and substantial range-improvement program when its reduction program was instituted nearly 30 years ago.

The committee calls attention to the fact that Congress has been requested to make appropriations for range reseeding only

(Continued on page 30)

America is famous for good crops. But finest of all is the bumper "crop" of 11,000,000 boys and girls growing up on our farms and ranches.

Trained teachers and leaders are helping cultivate this bumper crop. Vocational agricultural teachers in over 7,000 high schools do their part. Most of these schools have Future Farmers of America chapters. Membership of F. F. A. is 250,000. In their "outside classroom" work they receive additional on-the-job training from their vocational agricultural teachers. They learn to accept leadership responsibility. On graduation, many go directly into farm or ranch management. Others go on to agricultural college.

County agents and over 180,000 unselfish volunteer leaders do another great job through the 4-H Clubs. Through 85,000 local 4-H Clubs, more than 1,750,000 boys and girls get invaluable training. Advice, encouragement, know-how from practical experts. Their projects keep them abreast of what is new in agriculture. They learn through doing. Achievement and leadership become habits.

It is well that American agriculture has these leaders and teachers. By teaching the *business* and science of farming, they are helping make life on farm and ranch rich and profitable for a new generation of Americans. They are showing them the way to economic security and a good way of life. Better farm planning; power machinery; scientific modern methods; control of weeds and plant and animal pests. . . All these our farm and ranch youth are learning. In many ways they are qualifying themselves to be better managers of land and better businessmen. They are increasing their knowledge of science and selling—of machinery and markets—of costs and conservation.

Swift & Company has always been proud to encourage farm youth activities. We shall continue to do so. We have no doubt or fear for the future of America. For, properly cultivated, this crop will ripen surely into our nation's richest harvest.



Soda Bill Sez:

Words are handy tools to explain experiences—but they're no substitute for experience.

Being subtle is one good way of being misunderstood.

A HUNDRED CENTS MAKE A DOLLAR

Have you sometimes wished to know
Where meat dollars really go?



Of each wholesale dollar spent,
You get seventy-nine per cent
For your livestock, wool and hides,
And all by-products besides.

Wages, operating cost a-plenty . . .
Take another even twenty.
After all the rest is spent
The packer profits just one cent



A Crop to



It's a Two-Way Road

In my work with farmers and ranchers I have visited just about every part of this country. I can't begin to count the number of times I have traveled out of Chicago and back—to the range country of the West . . .

through the Corn Belt states . . . the wheatlands . . . the cotton country—Florida, Maine, Washington, California and all the other states in between.

I do not know how anyone who travels much can help being impressed with the need for *team play* in America. As farmers or ranchers, your prosperity depends to a large degree on the ability of workers in industry to purchase the food and fiber you produce. Likewise, city businessmen know that your power to purchase their products is equally important to them. And all of us depend on the men in the mines, in the forests, in the steel mills, and oil fields.

But what we are apt to overlook is the fact that it is the earning of a reasonable profit which keeps all these businesses going, and all of us at work. Of course, profit rates vary. That depends on many things, including volume of business done. For example, here at Swift & Company we process millions of pounds of agricultural raw materials each year. On each pound handled, we earn an average profit of a fraction of a cent. Few could stay in business on the margin we meat packers earn. But whether one's business volume is large or small, *some profit* is essential to any individual or any enterprise.

And here's another thing. Often I hear someone say—"Those farmers are the lucky ones—completely independent!" I can't agree with them. I know, and you know, that you on the land are independent—but only to a certain degree! Of course, cities couldn't exist without the products of farm and ranch. Maybe you could produce your own food, clothing, shelter and fuel. But country living would be pretty grim without cars, telephones, radios, fences, tractors, windmills and modern labor-saving, comfort-giving equipment. *It is a two-way road!* Our standard of living in America is something we are all proud of. *It is the result of the profit system and of good team play.*

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Martha Logan's Recipe for DINNER SIZE HAMBURGER

(Yield: 4 servings)

1 pound hamburger	1/4 cup milk
1 1/4 cups soft bread crumbs	1 1/4 teaspoon salt
1 egg	1/2 teaspoon pepper
1/4 cup chopped onion	1 tablespoon fat

Mix together all ingredients until well combined. Form into 4 large patties. Heat fat in heavy frying pan. Brown patties slowly on each side. Cover pan tightly, lower heat, and cook ten minutes longer. Serve with horseradish sauce, barbecue sauce, or tomato sauce.

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Five informative films about the livestock-meat-packing industry. A few open dates remain for September and October. We'll be glad to send a descriptive folder which gives all details. Write Agricultural Research Dept., Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

OUR CITY COUSIN

Wow! Look at
 City Cousin's arm,
 He spent the summer
 on the farm.



Livestock and Meat Prices

Livestock is marketed when it is ready. The supply of animals coming to market at any one time is controlled by your decisions as producers. These decisions may have been made months previously, depending on your breeding and feeding program. The weather—blizzards, storms and droughts—also have a bearing on when you market your animals.

Meat packers have no control over the supply of livestock.

The meat packer must sell meat and by-products for what they will bring. When people have to economize, they spend less money for meat. Consumers, retailers and meat packers reduce their bids. The prices of both meat and livestock fall accordingly. But when people make more money, they are eager to buy meat. Then buyers all along the line increase their bids. And the prices of both meat and livestock rise accordingly. For each meat packer and each retail meat dealer knows that if he does not pay a little higher for the livestock or meat he wants, somebody else will—and get the business.

Thus the old law of supply and demand—plus competition in buying livestock and selling meat—forces price changes in meat to be reflected quickly all the way back to the livestock on the hoof. At all times the market price is a balance between the supply of livestock and the demand for meat.

New Idea in Junior Feeding Projects

by T. W. Thompson
 State 4-H Club Leader, Montana

Boys and girls are trying out a new kind of livestock feeding project. In several states—including Montana, Nebraska, Colorado and Indiana—people are enthusiastic about it. Here is how it works. The boy or girl buys an average lot of feeder steers or lambs, from a uniform herd or band. The number bought is usually 3 or more steers, 15 or more lambs. That depends on finances, feed supplies and equipment available.



T. W. Thompson

These lots of animals are bought at a central market. They are taken home and fattened. Careful records are kept of feed costs and rates of gain. At the end of the feeding period, they are shipped back to market. They are sold on Junior Marketing Day.

Boys and girls consign their animals to commission firms of their own choice. Upon arrival the animals are penned separately, according to ownership. Each lot is graded and weighed separately. Then all animals are assembled in pens according to grade. They are sold for slaughter in the usual manner used on that market. The boys and girls profit according to the market value of their animals.

Sponsors claim the following benefits: (1) It is practical. (2) It promotes better farm feeding methods. (3) Boys and girls learn about market grades of livestock. (4) They learn about central markets and their operation. This new idea in junior feeding is not intended to take the place of feeding for show. It is a separate project, to give youngsters practical experience in feeding for market.

• • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS • •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

Public Land Report

(Continued from page 27)

in the last 3 years.

The following table shows the record of the Bureau of the Budget requests for appropriations for reseeding, as well as increases made by Congress:

Year	Bureau of the Budget request	Funds appropriated by Congress
1946	None	\$100,000
1947	\$110,000	510,000
1948	543,046	543,046
1949	543,046	793,046

The Barrett amendment, actively supported by other members of this committee, made possible the above increase of \$250,000 for the current fiscal year.

Following the field hearings, this committee decided that a determined effort must be made to obtain substantial increases in the appropriation for range improvements. In addition, it appears that some plan must be formulated to allow permittees to cooperate with the Forest Service and to participate by contribution in a greatly extended range-improvement program.

Change in F. S. Policy

From the testimony of a large number of permittees it was apparent that the basic policy respecting the estimated carrying or grazing capacity of the forest range had been changed within the last few years. Many testified that cuts were ordered without a new survey. Many further testified that in spite of definite understandings with their local forest supervisors to the contrary, additional reductions were made. Witnesses testified that these commitments had been disregarded as a result of the

new policy of lowering the estimated carrying capacity. The witness Beach, at Grand Junction, testified that the current policy requires that 70 percent of the forage be left unused on the ground each year. He testified that the former policy was to require but 30 percent of the forage to be left on the range. In response to this testimony Sandvig, assistant regional forester at Denver, stated:

"It is not the established policy of the Forest Service to leave as much as 70 percent by volume of the grass on these ranges. We do believe in many cases it is necessary to leave as much as 50 percent and possibly in some other cases more than that amount of forage should be left to rebuild the range."

The committee feels that the above requirement of the Forest Service is unduly inflexible and the committee believes that a reappraisal of range survey methods should be made by Government land agencies working with land-grant colleges.

Frequent Personnel Changes

There were many complaints that due to frequent changes in personnel, the successful cooperation between local forest officials and permittees has been made increasingly difficult. It is estimated that it takes years for local forest personnel to become thoroughly acquainted with the physical conditions in a forest area. Each individual permittee is on his own allotment many times a year. Less frequent changes in personnel would be conducive to a better understanding. Several witnesses noted that coincident with the recent range reduction program was a great increase in transfers of field personnel. Cases were cited of reductions being ordered by newly transferred supervisors before they had opportunity even to examine the range.

Erosion

The committee is aware of the seriousness of soil erosion. The Missouri River was called the muddy Missouri River long before domestic livestock existed on the western range. The name given to the Colorado River by the earliest Spanish explorers signifies "red colored," derived by the silt burden observed in those times. We can find no technical basis for the following statement made by Regional Forester Spencer at the Rawlings hearings: "In our honest opinion it (erosion) is due primarily to livestock grazing."

The committee cites in its report the damage done to the forage by rodents and the necessity for rodent control on the forests and refers also to the rapid increase in game and wildlife on the national forests during the past 25 years while permitted numbers of livestock on the forests have been drastically cut.

While not including it in the list of recommendations at this time, the committee reiterates its conviction that "continued scarcity of meat and fiber for domestic consumption and to supply world needs, with consequent higher prices, makes imperative the adoption" of a 3-year moratorium in reductions in permits. The subject, they maintain, is of "vital concern not only to the producers of the West but to the Nation."

(Continued on page 32)

Bigger Lamb Percentage **THAN ON CAKE** Faster Lamb Growth . . . **THAN ON CAKE** Heavier Wool Clip . . . **THAN ON CAKE**

Ranchers are getting these results on PURINA RANGE CHECKERS because Checkers are blended to meet the needs of ewes on range for condition, development of strong lambs within them and good milk flow. Here's how:

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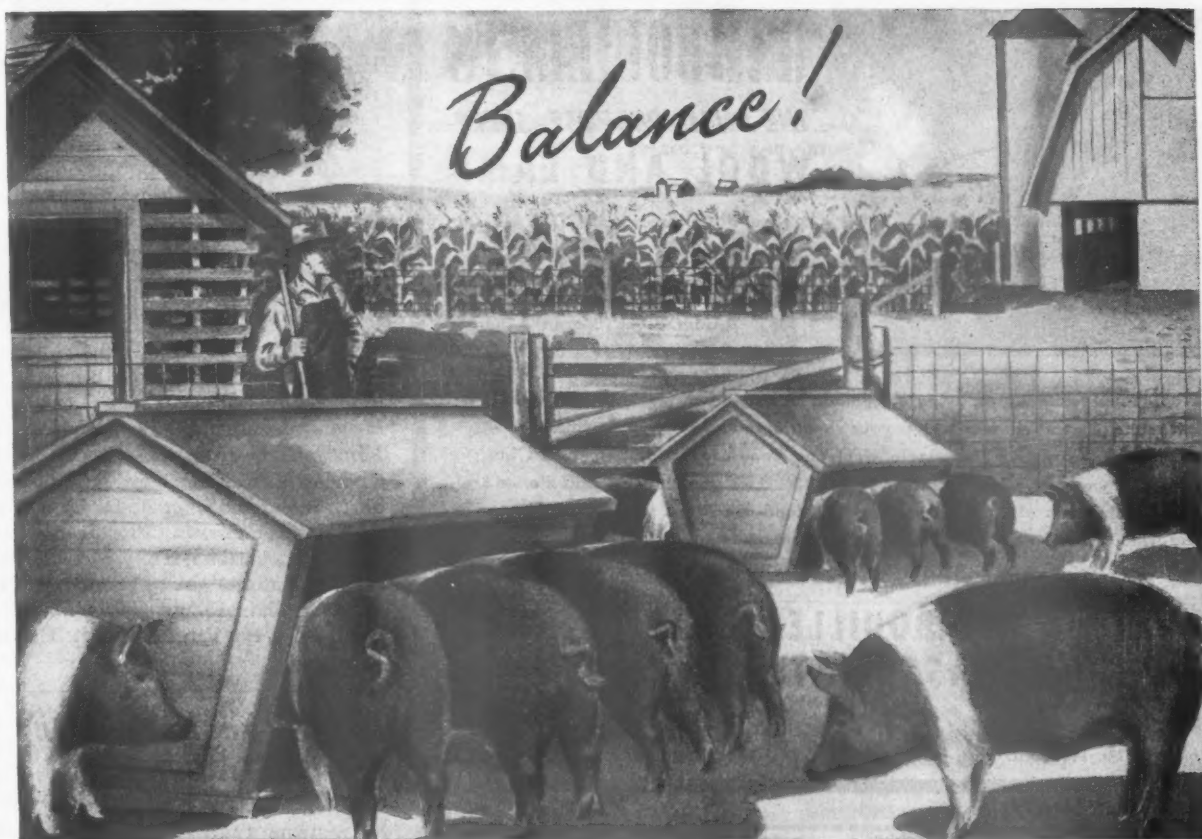
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LIVESTOCK - GRAIN - AND THE LAND

Livestock helps to solve the soil conservation problems that go with growing all the grain we need for an adequate food supply.

Vast areas of land in this country are suitable for grain production. This land can go on producing the billions of bushels of grain we need, if properly handled. The growing of hay and pasture crops, in rotation with grain, helps conserve and maintain the fertility of our land for the profitable production of grains. Through livestock, hay crops also "pay their way." Thus livestock again helps in soil conservation—this time by encouraging the use of hay crops to improve our grain land.

Farmers who feed their grain to livestock can return a large part of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash to the soil, as well as the valuable organic material, in the manure. Fertility is kept on the farm. Maintaining the soil on grain farms is easier with livestock.

Livestock is an important companion of grain production. Livestock feeding provides a large and flexible outlet for the year-to-year changes in grain supplies. When there is a large production of grain, more can be fed to livestock. When supplies are low, herds and flocks can be maintained by reducing the grain that is fed with grass and roughage. Livestock gives stability to grain farming!

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Public Land Report

(Continued from page 30)

After reviewing the redistribution of lands, the committee commends Secretary Krug of the Interior Department for the "high degree of cooperation achieved by his Department with the grazing users of the public domain."

Members of the House Committee on Public Lands present when the report received unanimous approval were: Richard J. Welch, California, chairman; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan; Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa; Robert F. Rockwell, Colorado; William Lemke, North Dakota; Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming; Jay LeFevre, New York; A. L. Miller, Nebraska; Wesley D'Ewart, Montana; Norris Poulson, California; Charles H. Russell, Nevada; John Sanborn, Idaho; William A. Dawson, Utah; J. Hardin Peterson, Florida; John R. Murdock, Arizona; Toby Morris, Oklahoma; Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; Clair Engle, California; E. H. Hedrick, West Virginia; E. L. Bartlett, Alaska.

N. M. Ranchers Fight for Their Land

STOCKMEN of New Mexico put up a strong fight against the extension of the White Sands Alamogordo bombing range at Las Cruces on August 2 and 3, and they were somewhat heartened by the fair manner in which Roscoe E. Bell, who, as representative of Secretary Krug of the Department of the Interior, conducted the hearing.

The Army and Navy, who want the additional acreage, based their arguments largely on the grounds that no other lands in the United States are suitable for a guided missile range, and that through the development of this military project a lot of money will be brought into the State.

That the latter statement would not prove ultimately true was the contention of President Floyd Lee of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association. Basis for his statement, he said, lies in the fact that already the Army has built a blacktop road from the Las Cruces base to El Paso, Texas, which indicates that the business will go to the latter point.

Mr. Lee also stated that at present the Federal Government owns or controls more than 34,000,000 acres in New Mexico, and if they acquire the additional acreage the State will be split in half.

The August Lamb Market

LIVE spring lamb prices really took a nosedive during August. At the beginning of the month good and choice slaughter spring lambs at the principal markets were selling largely from \$28 to \$32. By the end of the fourth week of August they were bulking from \$25 to \$27.50, a drop in four weeks of from \$3 to \$4.50 per hundred. And the market is still dropping as this is being written (August 30).

If the New York dressed lamb market had declined in proportion to the decline in the live market for August, dressed lamb carcasses would have dropped \$6 to \$9 per hundred in value. However, the dressed market held fairly steady during the first two weeks of August while live prices were dropping, and only the very top choice carcasses showed a decline during the latter part of the month. That decline was approximately \$4 per hundred.

Reports attribute the drop in the live market the first week of August to expanded receipts at the principal markets. This may have been true although it is a little difficult to realize that there are enough lambs left in this country to cause market breaks. The price decline continued the second week of August in spite of the fact that the principal markets received fewer lambs than during the previous week. Receipts the third week continued to decline—so did prices. Lower live prices the fourth week of August are attributed to lower dressed prices and the eastern heat wave.

Generally speaking, the cattle market did not seem to share the same fate as the lamb market during the first three weeks of August. At any rate the cattle market seemed to hold fairly steady until the last week of August when hot weather was blamed for lower prices. Historically, live lamb prices have averaged above live cattle prices. History isn't being repeated today with \$35 and \$40 cattle and \$25 to \$27 lamb prices.

What is the justification for good and choice lambs selling almost as low as sausage bulls? Good sausage bulls on the Ogden market August 30 were selling up to \$24. On the same day, good and choice slaughter spring

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Total U. S. Inspected	1948	1947
Slaughter, First Seven Months	8,210,000	9,336,000
Week Ended	August 21	August 23
Slaughter at 32 Centers	260,906	258,656
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Good and Choice	\$27.35	\$23.54
Medium and Good	25.15	21.05
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	\$54.20	46.60
Good, 30-40 pounds	52.00	45.10
Commercial, All Weights	47.50	40.70

Federally Inspected Slaughter—July

Cattle	1,046,000	1,274,000
Calves	577,000	656,000
Hogs	3,044,000	3,455,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,195,000	1,280,000

lambs were only bringing \$25. Weighty sausage bulls at Chicago were bringing \$23.50 on August 30. On the same market session good and choice native spring lambs were only bringing \$25 to \$25.25.

During the first week of August the spring lamb top at most markets was around \$30 although up to \$32 was paid in Denver for around 400 head from the San Luis Valley of Colorado. By the end of the week, most good and choice spring lambs were bringing \$28 to \$29.50.

During the second week of August, live prices took another tumble of between 50 cents and \$1. Thirty-dollar slaughter spring lambs faded out of the picture. Bulk of the spring lambs the second week of August brought \$26.50 to \$28.50, although Denver did have a top of \$29.50 on approximately 90 head of San Luis Valley lambs.

Early in the third week of August, good and choice native and western spring lambs were selling at \$27.50 to \$28.50 at the corn belt markets and \$29 to \$29.75 at Denver. At the close, lambs at Denver were bringing \$28.50 to \$29.25 while good and choice kinds closed at \$26.50 to \$28 at midwestern terminals. At Ogden numerous loads of good and choice lambs sold late in the week at \$26.35 to \$26.50. Exception in the downward trend was the Pacific Coast, where, with dwindling supplies, lambs sold strong to 50 cents higher. Bulk of the good and choice

kinds in San Francisco brought \$26 to \$26.75 and in Portland, \$24.50 to \$25.

At the end of the fourth week of August good and choice slaughter spring lambs were selling mostly from \$25 to \$27.50 although early in the week a top of \$29.35 was paid in Denver for good and choice rail-shipped spring lambs from the San Luis Valley.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold at various markets during the month largely from \$10.50 to \$12 although top prices of \$12.50 and \$13 were paid during the month.

Feeding lambs sold at various markets during the month largely from \$24 to \$27.10. The latter price was paid in Omaha the fourth week of August for nine carloads of good and choice 62- to 75-pound western spring feeding lambs. Colorado range feeding lambs sold in Denver the fourth week of August at \$26.25 to \$26.50, while white-faced Wyoming feeders carrying more weight sold on that market at \$25.25 to \$25.75. Thirty carloads of good and choice feeding lambs sold on the Ogden market the third week of August at the same price range, \$25.25 to \$25.75.

Good and choice yearlings sold mostly from \$23 to \$26.50. Two carloads of good and choice 101-pound fed yearlings sold in Chicago the third week of August at \$25.

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**RANGE RAMS - REGISTERED STUD RAMS
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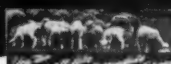
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AUGUST 22 and 23, 1949

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Lamb Contracting

Lamb contracts for fall delivery made the latter part of July and first part of August in Montana and Wyoming ranged mostly from 22 cents to 24 cents. Some lambs were contracted in July in the Casper, Wyoming area at 22 cents. Some Buffalo, Wyoming lambs were also contracted in late July at 23½ cents. Lambs were also contracted in the Rock Springs, Wyoming area at 24 cents. Aged ewes have been contracted in Wyoming pretty generally at \$10 per head.

In the Dupuyer area of Montana on July 19th, 759 mixed whitefaced lambs were contracted for fall delivery at 22 cents. In the Great Falls area on the same date, 550 whitefaced wether lambs were contracted for fall delivery at 23¼ cents. In the Helena area on July 15th, 2500 black and whitefaced wether lambs were contracted for fall delivery at 23¾ cents.

In view of this year's large crop of feed grains and the short supply of lambs, it would appear that there will be plenty of competition for lambs from feeders this fall.

Canada Lifts Export Controls

Effective August 3, Canadian export controls were abolished on sheep, lambs, mutton and lamb carcasses and by-products. These controls have been in effect since 1942 except for a portion of '44 and '45. Canada's sheep numbers are less than 60 percent of the number four years ago. Therefore, any effect which importations might have on our market would probably be psychological—and not due to an oversupply. However, when the export ban was lifted in 1944, Canada did ship in during her heavy marketing season sufficient lambs to break our market on several occasions.

On August 16, Canada also lifted her wartime ban on exports of beef. Washington experts declare this won't mean any noticeable increase in domestic meat supplies in the immediate future. It is reported that Canada may be able to furnish this country with about 100,000 head of cattle by the end of the year. U. S. Department of Agriculture officials say most of the cattle will be feeder type, requiring further finishing.

The National Wool Grower

Another Small Lamb Crop

THE 1948 lamb crop in the 13 western range States is the smallest of record, dating back to 1924. The 1948 western lamb crop is nearly 9 percent smaller than the 1947 lamb crop, and about 18 percent smaller than the 1946 crop, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The report, dated July 1, 1948, estimates the 1948 western lamb crop at 13,356,000 lambs, a decrease of 1,245,000 head from the 1947 crop of 14,601,000 lambs and 3,066,000 less than the 1946 crop of 16,422,000 lambs. The record western lamb crop was 21,452,000 lambs in 1941, the year prior to the beginning of the decline in sheep inventories.

The Texas 1948 lamb crop is about 500,000 lambs or 14 percent smaller than the 1947 crop. In the 11 western States, excluding South Dakota and Texas, the 1948 lamb crop is 665,000 head or about 7 percent smaller than the 1947 crop.

	Breeding Ewes, 1 Yr. Old and Over, Jan. 1 Thousands (Add 000)			LAMBS SAVED					
				Percent of Ewes January 1			(Add 000) Thousands		
	10-Yr. Av. 1937-46	1947	1948	10-yr. av. 1937-46	1947	1948	10-yr. av. 1937-46	1947	1948
Arizona	518	359	335	80	81	81	416	289	273
California	2,319	1,562	1,500	87	91	91	1,998	1,421	1,365
Colorado	1,454	1,099	1,044	88	94	90	1,286	1,033	940
Idaho	1,452	979	920	101	110	108	1,455	1,077	994
Montana	2,503	1,662	1,512	84	85	84	2,100	1,413	1,270
Oregon	1,210	662	616	89	96	98	1,077	636	604
New Mexico	1,592	1,164	1,126	72	78	75	1,142	912	848
Nevada	566	393	397	80	85	86	453	334	341
South Dakota	1,228	813	736	90	93	93	1,104	757	686
Texas	6,354	5,396	5,180	70	68	61	4,462	3,669	3,160
Utah	1,664	1,270	1,233	80	84	85	1,329	1,067	1,048
Washington	450	292	254	106	110	111	475	321	282
Wyoming	2,667	1,991	1,931	80	84	80	2,128	1,672	1,545
Total 13									
Western States	23,977	17,642	16,784	84.7	82.7	79.6	19,425	14,601	13,356
Total 35									
Native States	10,408	7,406	7,042	98.6	101.6	101.0	10,243	7,527	7,111
U. S. Total	34,385	25,048	23,826	86.3	88.3	85.9	29,668	22,128	20,467

The reduction in the 1948 lamb crop is due to a reduction of 5 percent in breeding ewes and a smaller lambing percentage. Lambing percentages (lambs saved per 100 breeding ewes) this year were 79.6 percent, compared to 82.7 percent in 1947, 82.8 percent in 1946, and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 84.7 percent. The estimated lambing percentages for the 13 western States in recent years are as follows:	1937	77	1943	77
	1938	83	1944	79
	1939	81	1945	81
	1940	83	1946	83
	1941	85	1947	83
	1942	81	1948	80

(Lamb crop percentages are based on the number of breeding ewes on January 1 and not the number at lambing time.)

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Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

The Texas 1948 lamb crop of 3,160,000 lambs is the smallest since 1935 and 14 percent or 500,000 head below the 1947 lamb crop. The Texas lamb crop makes up 24 percent of the western lamb crop and about 15 percent of the U. S. crop.

Unfavorable winter and spring weather reduced the lamb crop percentages in Texas, parts of Wyoming, Western Colorado and local areas in other States. Weather conditions were generally favorable later in the season except in West Texas and parts of Wyoming. Feed conditions are generally good except in West Texas, local Wyoming areas, parts of Nevada, and other local areas.

Ewe losses during the past winter and spring were a little larger than a year earlier, with losses above last year in Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.

Lambing percentages were higher than last year in Washington, Oregon, Utah, and Nevada, with lower percentages in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, and Texas. Lambing percentages were the same as last year in Arizona, California, and South Dakota.

The late lamb crop in the 12 States, excluding Texas, is about 8 percent smaller than last year, with the Texas late lamb crop down about 15 percent.

The early lamb crop, lambs which are marketed before August 1, makes up about 22 percent of the western crop, a little larger proportion than the last 2 years. In the Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) the early lamb crop with high lambing percentages was about 7 percent smaller than in 1947. There was a small decrease in

the strictly early lambs from California and Arizona. The Texas early lamb crop was reduced by bad weather. The movement of early lambs and yearlings from Texas has been smaller than in 1947.

Early lambs developed rather slowly but improved greatly with favorable later feed conditions in the Northwest and California.

Contracting of the late lamb crop has not been as active as a year ago, with some activity in late July.

Breeding ewe inventories declined 5 percent during 1947, with the holding of ewe lambs from the 1947 lamb crop below replacements needed to maintain the inventories of breeding ewes.

United States Lamb Crop

The United States lamb crop is estimated at 20,467,000 lambs, or about 8 percent and about 1,700,000 head smaller than the 1947 lamb crop. This is the smallest lamb crop in 24 years of record. The 1948 lamb crop is about 17 percent or 4,073,000 head below the 1946 crop of 24,540,000 lambs. The 10-year (1937-46) average U. S. lamb crop was 29,668,000 head. The U. S. lambing percentage in 1948 was 86 percent, compared with 88 percent in 1947, 89 percent in 1946, and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 86 percent.

The 1948 lamb crop in the 35 Native Sheep States is 7,111,000 head, compared with 7,527,000 in 1947, and 8,118,000 head in 1946, and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 10,243,000 lambs. Lamb percentage in the Native States in 1948 was 101 percent, compared with 102 percent in 1947, 103 percent in 1946, and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 99 percent.

Freight Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission finally decided the general freight rate case, Ex Parte 166, on July 27 this year, and made effective the increases that the railroads have been enjoying under three temporary increases previously granted. Adjustment of the rates up and down on some commodities in the final decision gives the railroads additional revenue of one percent or about \$67,400,000 over that received prior to the final decision.

The increases in basic freight rates under the recent decision run from 20 percent within western territory, other than zone one of that territory, to 30 percent in the eastern territory.

Wool growers have a little to be thankful for, in that a maximum rate of 30 cents per hundred pounds is set on wool and mohair. Without this maximum, the full increase on wool would have been 70 cents per hundred.

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SIoux CITY-- HOME MARKET FOR THE GREAT NORTHWEST

Wool Market More Active

AFTER the usual summer sluggishness the wool market commenced to spark up the latter part of August. All eyes at present are turned toward two things: the opening of the spring fabric lines, and the resumption of foreign auctions. The demand of mills for raw wool, of course, hinges on how well their spring samples are received, especially in regard to prices. In the first offerings, by one of the largest mills, the increases in costs of worsted fabrics range from 7½ to 25 cents per yard.

As in other branches of industry it is difficult to foretell just what turn reaction to prices will take. If retailers have no difficulty in selling suits and other wearing apparel this fall, the mills believe that their reaction to the new spring lines will be good. This, of course, will be reflected advantageously in the raw wool market.

Interest in foreign auctions is increased by the fact that little domestic fine wool will be available until the next crop is shorn. The first Australian auction is set for August 31, at Sydney. United States buyers probably will not be very active in the first foreign sales as the wools offered are not of the type desired here.

Some interesting figures have recently been published about the volume of United States purchases in Australia as compared to those of other countries. Before the war the United States was about Australia's best customer; within recent years it has fallen to third or fourth place. Last season exports to this country amounted to 422,000 bales, which was about 14 percent of Australia's total exports. In the previous year (1946-47) United States buyers took 28 percent of the exports, and during 1944-45, purchases for this country were 45 percent of the exports. Last year England purchased 1,218,000 bales and France 562,000.

Word is coming out of Australia that the Government doesn't feel too well about the way some of the Continental countries have been buying Australian wool at high prices and then reselling it in the United States at lower prices for our dollars. It is now reported that the Australian officials have warned the countries involved, mainly

France, Holland, Belgium, and Italy, that in future auctions they will be permitted to buy only sufficient quantities to meet their domestic needs.

Another matter of import in Australian affairs is the recent removal of the wool subsidy in that country which may lower prices somewhat. Also there is the lifting of the value of the New Zealand pound, with Australia probably following suit, to that of the British pound. Just what effect this will have on wool prices in those countries is a matter of conjecture. While it looks as if this might mean higher prices to be paid by wool buyers there, some members of the wool trade here believe that some of the difference will have to be absorbed by the growers.

The Australian wool clip, 1948-49, is estimated at around 30,000,000 pounds

larger than last year's. The new clip is figured at 3,160,000 bales or about 948,000,000 pounds.

Here at home some recent activity moved about 750,000 pounds of Texas eight-months' wool in a price range of 47 to 55 cents. The clean price of these wools landed at Boston figured at around \$1.25.

At the sealed bid sale in Portland on August 16 the Pacific Wool Growers offered 1,230,000 pounds. This total included some Commodity Credit wools of graded ¾ths, low quarter and braid, to test the market. However, it wasn't possible to move them at prices higher than those of the C.C.C. However, three lots of ¾ths wools were sold at a grease price of around 43 cents f.o.b., Portland.

There were many sales of original

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET TERRITORY WOOLS (*)

Graded:	Scoured Basis Prices	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (*)			
Fine Combing (staple)	\$1.75-1.85	(54%)	\$.81-.85	(59%)	\$.73-.76 (64%) \$.63-.67
Fine French Combing	1.65-1.70	(55%)	.74-.77	(60%)	.66-.63 (65%) .58-.60
Fine Clothing	1.20-1.30	(56%)	.53-.57	(61%)	.47-.51 (66%) .41-.44
½ Blood Combing (staple)	1.50-1.60	(51%)	.73-.79	(54%)	.69-.74 (57%) .64-.69
½ Blood French Combing	1.40-1.52	(52%)	.67-.73	(55%)	.63-.68 (58%) .59-.64
½ Blood Clothing	1.10-1.20	(53%)	.52-.57	(56%)	.48-.53 (59%) .45-.49
¾ Blood Combing	1.15-1.18	(48%)	.60-.62	(51%)	.56-.58 (54%) .53-.54
¾ Blood Clothing	.90-1.00	(49%)	.46-.51	(52%)	.43-.48 (55%) .40-.45
¾ Blood Combing	1.06-1.08	(46%)	.57-.58	(48%)	.55-.56 (50%) .53-.54
Low ¼ Blood	.95-1.00	(41%)	.56-.59	(43%)	.54-.57 (45%) .52-.55
Common and Braid	.85-.90	(40%)	.51-.54	(42%)	.49-.52 (44%) .48-.51
Original Bag:					
Fine Staple & good Fr. cb	1.60-1.70	(57%)	.69-.73	(59%)	.65-.70 (61%) .64-.68
Fine Fr. Cb. (bulk av. Fr.)	1.45-1.55	(60%)	.58-.62	(63%)	.53-.57 (66%) .49-.53
Fine Short Fr. & Clothing	1.20-1.30	(63%)	.44-.48	(65%)	.42-.45 (67%) .39-.43

FINE TEXAS WOOLS (*) (ORIGINAL BAGS)

	Scoured Basis Prices	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (*)			
Combing (12 Months)	\$1.75-1.85	(54%)	\$.80-.85	(58%)	\$.73-.78 (62%) .60-.70
Av. Fr. Comb. (12 Mo.)	1.50-1.60	(56%)	.66-.70	(60%)	.60-.64 (64%) .54-.58
Eight-Months Wool	1.30-1.35	(53%)	.61-.63	(57%)	.56-.58 (61%) .50-.52
Fall Wool	1.10	(56%)	.48	(60%)	.44 (64%) .39

(*) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(*) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas: Mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage, except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(*) Editor's Note: This table is taken from the weekly report of the Boston wool market released by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 27. If you produce fine combing (staple) wool, for example, that has a shrinkage of 54 percent the yield of clean wool will be 46 percent. Forty-six times the clean price, that is 46 times \$1.75 to \$1.85 gives the grease price range of 81 to 85 cents. Grease prices determined this way, however, are largely nominal, but do give one a general idea.

bag, and half-blood wools in the price range of 55 to 65¾ cents. On a clean basis the original bag wools sold from \$1.58 to \$1.75; graded fine wools from \$1.55 to \$1.65; graded half blood from \$1.44 to \$1.56, while the graded lots of ¾ wool were estimated to have a clean value of from \$1.12 to \$1.16.

The sealed bid sale at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on August 5, offered 1,500,000 pounds of greasy shorn wool. One lot of 18,000 pounds of very choice wool brought 92 cents or \$1.70 clean Boston. Another lot of 75,000 pounds of average to good French combing brought 61 cents or \$1.60 clean, and one of 170,000 pounds was sold at 57 cents. It was estimated to have a clean cost in Boston ranging from \$1.48 to \$1.57.

Altogether 250,000 pounds were sold; the rejection of the prices on the other lots is an indication of growers' belief in the strength of the wool market.

The Army is lining up its clothing requirements, and through the efforts of Senator O'Mahoney has agreed to continue its preference for domestic wool, in so far as possible, by letting the contracts on its military fabrics on the basis of an over-all average of 68 percent domestic wool.

A recent news item out of Washington asserts that the Department of Agriculture is revaluating its stocks of wool to make them more attractive to the wool trade. While foreign outlets through the appropriation to the E.C.A. and the special revolving fund are open to wool, nothing has come to light yet about the extent to which they are being used.

The stockpile of wool held by the C.C.C. is being trimmed down considerably, and at present amounts to about 80,000,000 pounds of wool, half of which is pulled wool. Stocks held by Joint Organization, which handles the disposal of the surplus of British Empire wools, on June 30, 1948, totaled 3,218,000 bales (965,400,000 pounds). At the same date in 1945, the stockpile was 10½ million bales or around 3,150,000,000 pounds.

General consensus in regard to the wool market is that while there may be some adjustment in prices, the market, both at home and abroad, continues strong.

Australian auctions opened with prices up 5 to 10 percent.

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Spanish Fork, Utah

October 6, 1948

Selling 400 head quality rams.

This is an all-breed sale—will be mostly choice yearlings; also a few outstanding stud rams of all popular breeds. A few lots of registered ewes will be sold.

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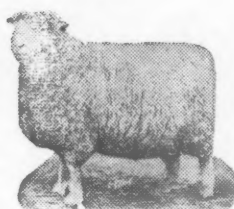
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ON PAGE 41

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Wool Continues Dip

1948 Production Figures

THE 1948 wool clip is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 237,290,000 pounds. This is 6 percent below last year's, 33 percent below the 10-year (1937-46) average, and the smallest clip since 1923.

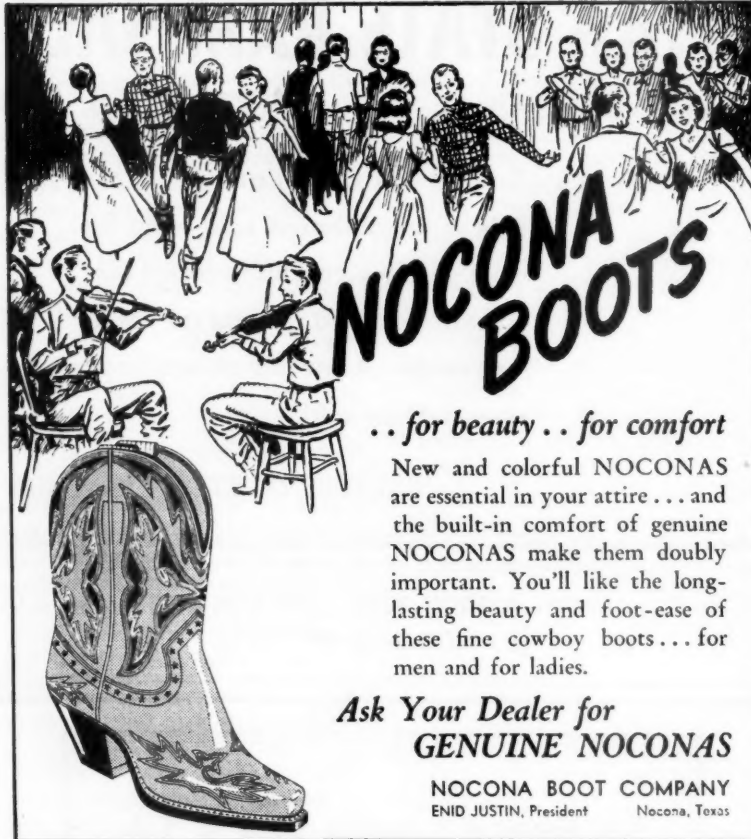
As the average fleece weight is only slightly smaller than that for last year, the reduction is attributed largely to the decrease in sheep numbers. The B.A.E., in its release of August 9, 1948, estimates the sheep population at 29,616,000 head, which is 5 percent below the 1947 figure and 33 percent below the 10-year average, while the average fleece weight this year is 8.01 pounds as against 8.09 last year and 7.99 during the past ten years.

Of the production in the thirteen western States, the B.A.E. says:

Shorn wool production in the thirteen western sheep States (eleven western States, South Dakota, and Texas) is estimated at 175,532,000 pounds. This is about 11 million pounds less than was shorn in 1947, and the smallest clip for this group of states since 1924. Smaller clips were produced in only five previous years of record—1917, and 1921 through 1924, when stock sheep numbers were also at a reduced level. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn is placed at 21,112,000 head, more than a million head under last year. The average weight per fleece at 8.31 is only slightly below the 8.36 pounds last year. Wool production was smaller than last year in every western State except Idaho and Oregon, where slight increases occurred. The production is the smallest on record in Montana, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Washington, and is the second smallest in Idaho, New Mexico, and Oregon. Wool production in Texas estimated at 55,947,000 pounds, is down six million pounds (10 percent) and the smallest production in the past 17 years. The estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 6,883,000 pounds this fall, compared with 7,551,000 pounds shorn last fall. For California, the allowance is 1,848,000 pounds, compared with 2,043,000 pounds last fall.

The table gives the details.

In the "native," or "fleece" wool States, shorn wool production is estimated by the B.A.E. at 61,758,000 pounds from 8,504,000 sheep, with an average fleece weight of 7.26 pounds. Last year, 8,950,000 sheep were shorn for a total of 66,390,000 pounds, and the average weight was 7.42 pounds. Production in these States this year was the smallest on record, starting in 1909. It was below last year in all of the important "fleece" wool States, except Kentucky and Nebraska. Produc-



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WOOL SHORN IN 1947 AND 1948

State and Division	Wool Production			Weight per fleece ¹			Number sheep shorn ²		
	10-yr. av. ^a			10-yr. av. ^a			10-yr. av. ^a		
	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948
	Thousand Pounds			Pounds			Thousands		
Arizona	4,283	3,027	2,838	6.8	7.5	7.5	633	405	380
California	22,605	15,054	14,865	6.9	6.6	7.2	3,259	2,275	2,075
Colorado	13,599	10,890	9,767	8.4	9.0	8.5	1,619	1,210	1,149
Idaho	15,432	10,425	10,530	9.5	9.9	10.0	1,632	1,053	1,053
Montana	27,492	17,317	16,629	9.3	9.1	9.4	2,966	1,903	1,769
Nevada	5,356	3,813	3,808	8.3	8.6	8.5	648	444	448
New Mexico	15,329	11,361	10,852	8.0	8.3	8.1	1,926	1,362	1,342
Oregon	12,245	6,204	6,361	8.8	8.8	9.3	1,390	705	684
So. Dak.	11,942	7,880	7,013	8.3	8.3	8.1	1,441	955	870
Texas	77,296	61,946	55,947	7.8	7.7	7.5	9,960	8,013	7,449
Utah	16,862	13,120	12,704	9.0	9.5	9.3	1,884	1,381	1,366
Washington	5,089	3,556	3,290	9.1	9.3	9.5	560	382	347
Wyoming	29,788	21,810	20,928	9.6	9.9	9.6	3,091	2,203	2,180
Total Western States	257,318	186,408	175,532	8.3	8.36	8.31	1,009	22,291	21,112
U. S.	353,114	252,798	237,290	7.99	8.09	8.01	44,226	31,241	29,616

¹ For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lambs during the year. ² Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. ^a Preliminary.

tation at commercial feed lots was slightly above last year.

Pacific International's Pavilion in Tiptop Shape

FLOOD damage to the Pacific International Livestock Exposition pavilion at Portland will not delay the scheduled opening of the annual show, October 1 to 9, according to Theodore B. Wilcox, president. Repairs, amounting to \$60,000 worth of work, have already been made to the 11-acre structure which was inundated in four feet of water at the height of the Columbia River flood.

City of Portland building inspectors have o.k.'d the building. New floors and wiring have been installed. Doors crushed by waves were replaced and both the inside and the outside of the structure have been painted.

Cash awards of \$116,205 are listed for this year's show, the highest in its 38-year history. Included in this sum are the special premiums posted by breeders' associations from all over the country.



Walter A. Holt, Pacific International Livestock Exposition manager, (left) and W. Irvie Williams, Exposition vice-president, examine the new aluminum paint job applied to 750 beef stalls to wipe out the ravages of the Columbia River flood. The entire exhibition barns were scrubbed and repainted in preparation for the 38th annual show scheduled October 1 to 9.

Manager Walter Holt also announces that the widespread interest in the show has resulted in many new awards for this fall. Among these are an all-crop harvester for the barley sweepstakes award, \$2000 in cash for barley growers, models of Brown Swiss cows for intercollegiate dairy judging teams and special trophies for animal husbandry judging teams.

A special feature of this year's horse show and rodeo will be the first appearance since the war of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police drill team. Brilliant horsemanship to music is the specialty of this team whose members are on active duty with the famous Mounties.

Advance mail order sale of reserved seats for the horse show-rodeo has begun at the exposition's office in the Wilcox Building, Portland. There will be a performance each evening and matinees October 2, 3, 8 and 9. Only matinee seats to be reserved are those for Sunday, October 3.

The closing date for entries is September 1 with September 15 as the deadline for car lots. Additional information and premium catalogs may be secured by writing the office in the Wilcox Building.

A year ago the Wool Grower printed an erroneous set of revised estimates of wool production during the last ten years, so the correct ones are shown below:

Revised Estimates for United States (Thousand Pounds)

	Shorn	Pulled
1934	368,860	60,500
1935	361,531	66,000
1936	353,211	66,200
1937	356,078	66,200
1938	359,925	64,500
1939	361,689	64,500
1940	372,014	62,000
1941	387,520	65,800
1942	388,297	66,700
1943	378,843	65,200
1944	338,318	73,500
1945	307,949	70,500
1946	279,910	61,300
1947	252,789	57,300
1948	237,290

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Bennett's The Complete Rancher	\$2.75
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	3.50
Kammlade's Sheep Science	5.00
Klemme's An American Grazer Goes Abroad	2.50
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	4.50
Stoddart & Smith's Range Management	5.50
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire	3.50
Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails	7.00

And For The Children

Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X	3.00
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For Sale By

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah



National Auxiliary President Installs New Colorado Officers. Left to right, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Mrs. Dan Hughes, Montrose, president; Mrs. Brendan Sullivan, Meeker, first vice president; Mrs. Louis Wyman, Craig, second vice president; Mrs. John B. Allies, Montrose, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. W. A. Green, Hotchkiss, parliamentarian.

Colorado Auxiliary's Convention

By Mrs. Mike Hayes,
Publicity Chairman

Why do I go to Conventions?

Let me tell you why:

*'Cause people grab me by the hand
and tell me on the sly*

*That So-and-So is now grandpa; that
this place is best to buy*

*The things that I've been shopping for
and found them hard to find.*

*I see my friends and neighbors from
far off winter range*

*And make some new acquaintances;
with them ideas exchange.*

*When the business session's over, and
the hotel bill is paid,*

*I start my homeward journey, full of
future plans they've laid!*

—Woolly Wifey.

THE members of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary held their 8th annual meeting at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in Denver July 22, 23, and 24. at the same time the men's organization held their 21st annual convention. We now have a paid membership of 160 in our Auxiliary, and over a hundred registered for the convention.

We held our executive dinner on Wednesday night in the dining room of the hotel, and the business meeting for appointment of committees was held on the mezzanine immediately following. Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National

Auxiliary President, spoke giving us all the changes and new rulings for this coming year in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest, and discussions and plans were made to have our State Style Show for judging State finalists on Saturday (January 15) the first day of the National Western Stock Show, in 1949.

Business covering State affairs was taken care of at the Friday morning meeting held in the Centennial Room. New officers elected for the coming year are Mrs. Dan Hughes, Montrose, president; Mrs. Brendan Sullivan, Meeker, first vice president; Mrs. L. S. Wyman, Craig, second vice president; Mrs. W. A. Green, Hotchkiss was appointed parliamentarian, and Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, publicity chairman. The Rio Blanco Chapter, from Meeker, was awarded a Renalde Lamb Cake Mold for having the most members in attendance at the business meeting. Following the meeting Mrs. Hughes appointed Mrs. John B. Allies of Montrose, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. L. S. Wyman of Craig, Colorado, State Ways and Means Chairman, had charge of the bazaar booth, for which all the members had either brought or sent articles of wool to be sold for raising funds to finance this year's sewing contest. We had some very beautiful baby garments, pillow covers, crocheted shawls, foot stools, pot holders, hot dish mats, and beautiful

PRAISE FOR AUXILIARY OFFICERS

The Colorado Auxiliary convention, as the first for this year, set a fine example for other State groups to follow.

I would like to say a word of appreciation for the progress that the retiring Colorado president, Mrs. Eugene O'Connor, and her executive committee achieved during their period of office. Great strides have been made under their direction. With her charming personality and her willingness, Mrs. O'Connor has won the love and respect not only of the Auxiliary members and wool growers of Colorado but of all who have had the privilege of associating with her.

With Mrs. Dan Hughes, the new president, and the incoming executive committee, continued progress in the Colorado Auxiliary work is assured.

It was a real pleasure to attend the Arizona convention, early in July, at Flagstaff. The attitude of the people of Arizona toward the "Make it Yourself With Wool" contest is most commendable. Although there is no organized State auxiliary there, they are interested in the contest and are anxious to do their part. The dynamic and charming Mrs. Robert Lockett, Sr., with whom it is indeed a pleasure to be associated, is a real inspiration in the program. Mrs. Lockett served as president of the Arizona Auxiliary during its lifetime and although her health will not permit active participation in the details of the work, her enthusiasm and interest in wool promotion are helping to put the contest program over in that area.

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, President, National Auxiliary.

crocheted lapel dolls trimmed in sequins among all the various articles sent to the booth. Mrs. Wyman also had woolen Botany ties for the men to buy, and Botany hand lotion for the ladies, and of course the Renalde Lamb Cake Molds for sale, as well as molds for Santa Claus' gingerbread man, Easter chickens, and rabbits. Should any of the ladies in other States want any of these molds and they cannot be had in their locality, they may be ordered through our Auxiliary. Orders

for them should be sent to Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary, 325 Kittredge Building, Denver, Colorado, the price being \$5.00, postage included. We are proud that our Ways and Means Booth this year was very successful financially, building our fund to carry on the sewing contest.

A luncheon was held on Friday for 88 ladies and guests of honor were our five State Winners in last year's sewing contest, and also the girls winning blankets given by us at the State Fair each year, for fourth and fifth grade sewing, and the best household woolen article made by 4-H Club girls. The doors between the ladies' luncheon room and the men's meeting room were thrown open so that all might hear the address given by Governor Lee Knous pertaining to the wool situation in our Western States. Following his address, Miss Helen Prout, of the State Extension Service of Colorado A. & M. College, Ft. Collins, introduced each of our girls who had gone to Salt Lake City, and the girls modeled their prize winning garments for both the men's and the ladies' meetings. Guests at the head table were the retiring officers and the incoming officers for the year, with Mrs. Delbert Chipman holding the place of honor. Table decorations were lamb cakes decorated in white coconut, with one black sheep centering the table. These were iced in chocolate, decorated with chocolate decorettes, and white crushed coconut was used around the face for emphasis. Mrs. Mike Hayes, luncheon chairman, announced that the black sheep was no personal reflection on anyone but was significant of the important part a black sheep plays in the herd—not very many of them but important in holding the band together, and with this in mind it was presented to our National President, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, who has played such an important part in making the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest such a great success in all the States this past and present year. Mrs. Wm. Jordens, St. Paul's Lutheran choir soloist, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Jack McFadden, sang three solos, including "Just a Wearyin' For You," and the luncheon was adjourned so that the ladies might see the meat cooking demonstration given by Miss Dorothy Holland of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Friday night the banquet and dance with floor show was held in the Lincoln

Room, for everyone attending the convention, and during dancing the Auxiliary members gave a Bingo party for those who did not care to dance. Funds from the game will be used for our projects during the coming year. Prizes for Bingo were donated by the various interests on the Denver market.

Saturday morning the members of the Auxiliary and their families were entertained at the new Sears Roebuck Farm Stores, at a very delightful breakfast with a demonstration of proper packaging of food for home freezing, presided over by Miss Holland, of the Meat Board and Mrs. Hansen of the Public Service Company of Colorado. At the same time a sheep spraying demonstration was carried on outside in the loading chutes of the store for

going officers, and welcomed our new State officers in a beautiful installation ceremony that will long be remembered in Colorado Auxiliary work, giving to us many new and beautiful thoughts of the work we have done and can look forward to doing in Auxiliary work for the wool industry.

We are proud to report that the Colorado Auxiliary now has by far the largest membership we have ever had, an increase of 100 members over four years ago when we started our membership campaign during the War. We have two new chapters formed during the year and inquiries for more to be formed during the coming months. We are planning to have a wider program in the sewing contest over the entire State this year, and with the support



Mrs. V. F. Houston (left), Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, all of Utah, and Mrs. W. A. Roberts of Washington, with the two rams that netted the National Auxiliary \$385 at the National Ram Sale. The Suffolk donated by L. L. Starr of Portland, Oregon, was bought by F. H. Davidson & Sons of Saratoga, Wyoming, for \$210; the Hampshire contributed by the American Hampshire Sheep Association was purchased by Mr. Delbert Chipman of American Fork, Utah, for \$175.

the benefit of the men and all those who preferred "outside techniques" to "inside techniques" of the sheep raising business.

The final business meeting was held immediately following the Sears breakfast. Mrs. Chipman retired our out-

of the local chapters and the enthusiasm shown by all those who took part in the contest this past year, the girls over the State should have some beautiful and expertly tailored garments to take to the National Convention in San Antonio in February 1949.



38th ANNUAL SHOWING

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MOUNTED POLICE

PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL
Livestock Exposition

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1600 acres leased land, use of 3340 acres Tay-
lor lands;

5 miles water and trees.

ROY ALEXANDER Jordan, Montana

Sewing Contest off to Good Start in Texas

THE "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest is being launched with a "bang" in Texas under the direction of the Women's Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

A mimeographed news release covering all important points of the contest has been prepared for distribution to Texas newspapers and the State has been divided into areas with a chairman over each area to supervise the contest and fashion shows in nine Texas towns the first two weeks in November. A girl may make her choice of the town where she wishes to model her garment and send her entry to the chairman there. The towns and dates for area style shows and the area chairmen and their addresses are:

Coleman: October 30th—Mrs. Raymond McElrath, Coleman.

San Angelo: November 1st—Mrs. H. C. Noelke, 404 S. Bishop St., San Angelo.

Fort Stockton: November 2nd—Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton.

El Paso: November 4th—Mrs. C. L. Hancock, Marfa.

Del Rio: November 6th—Mrs. Jake Mayfield, Juno.

Uvalde: November 8th—Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde.

Kerrville: November 9th—Mrs. Rodolph Smith, Comfort.

San Antonio: November 10th or 12th—Mrs. H. A. Fitzhugh, Castroville Road, San Antonio.

Fort Worth: November 13th—Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, 1937 Chadburn Court, Ft. Worth.

High-ranking winners from the area contest style shows will receive awards and a number of winners from each area may enter the State contest held in San

DO YOU LISTEN TO FRED WARING?

Every Tuesday and Thursday morning the American Meat Institute sponsors the Fred Waring Show. We know a good many women count this program among their favorite radio shows. Auxiliary members will be particularly interested in it, and may wish to send their reactions to the American Meat Institute at 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5.

Annual Sale

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Approximately 250 Rams
350 Ewes

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STATION and
WESTERN SHEEP BREEDING
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Sale List upon request about Sept. 15

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W. A. Denecke, President

COLUMBIAS

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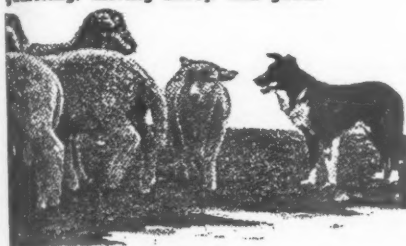
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HANSEN, WYNN S.,
Collinston, Utah
LOCKWOOD, JOHN,
Cooksville, Maryland
(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

Angelo on December 7th in connection with the annual meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. Awards will be given and the girls making the six best garments will be sent to the national fashion show at San Antonio, Texas, on February 2 and 3, 1949.

Exhibition of Textile Arts and Crafts

We believe any of our readers who are planning on being in New York City during a display by the students of the School for American Craftsmen of Alfred University would be interested in the textile exhibits now on view at America House—485 Madison Avenue at 52nd Street.

The exhibition runs through September 10 and includes pieces in Textiles, Webbing, Woodworking, Ceramics, Silver and other materials. Our members have received a special invitation to view this exhibit.

**Fashion Note from the
Record Stockman**

The National Wool Grower Auxiliary plans to sponsor a sewing contest for women over 22, the age line for those entering the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest, this contest to be in making sheer woolen dinner dresses.

As examples of the beauty of sheer woolens in formal gowns, Mrs. Eugene O'Connor, of Nathrop, outgoing president of the Colorado Auxiliary, and Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver, wore their sheer wool formals at the Colorado Wool Growers' convention banquet. Mrs. O'Connor's gown is in pale blue, Mrs. Hayes' a green print.

These sheer wool formals are becoming more and more popular with women, especially in the West where the evenings are cool, no matter how hot the days.

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WOMEN'S SHIRTS
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Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Notes on the weather conditions in each State are compiled from the weekly reports of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

General rains beneficial first of month. Ranges and surface water much improved. Continued rain into month resulted in green ranges. Light showers continued at end of month. Ranges mostly good

CALIFORNIA

Pastures and ranges good to excellent in north, mostly poor in south first week. Second week, pastures and ranges good, but dry. Close of month, northern ranges drying, but adequate feed; benefited from light precipitation. Livestock generally in excellent condition.

Sacramento, Sacramento County

Weather and feed at Truckee Mountain is excellent (July 8), but the spring range at Virginia City is very poor and dry—drought area.

Our lamb crop this year ran around 120 percent. We had excellent lambing weather and plenty of help. Fat lambs went at 21 cents to 25 cents, while feeders brought 20 to 23 cents. Fine wool yearling ewes have sold at \$24.

Much of the 1948 wool clip was sold to brokers. An advance of \$1 per fleece was offered on consignments.

Shearers received 41 cents a head compared to 33 cents a year ago. The labor contract included shearing and handling of wool.

We do not have sufficient herders.

M. F. Mills

COLORADO

Clear first of month. Ranges adequate in irrigated and heavy precipitation areas, deteriorating rapidly elsewhere. Moisture

still needed mid-month. Livestock good to excellent as month ended.

Matheson, Elbert County

The weather has been cool—a very nice summer, sufficient moisture. Range conditions are improved over a year ago (August 27).

I have sold my ewes as they were aged. I don't believe I will replace them for a while. There are fewer sheep in this country than a year ago.

Earl Egbert.

IDAHO

Livestock nearly all on high ranges as August commenced. Temperatures little below normal second week. Lower ranges drying in south, but good in north. Plentiful sunshine last week. Soil moisture unusually good in north and on high ranges.

Weiser, Washington County

Coyotes are less numerous in this region due to the use of 1080 poison. Feed conditions are excellent (August 21); better than for several years.

Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are bringing \$27.50. A year ago there were about 20,000 lambs contracted in this section at from 14 to 18 cents. This year I have heard of only two contracts, one at 22½ cents, the other at 25 cents. These are April lambs—fats and feeders.

Two lots of wool were contracted at 48 cents before shearing, about 150,000 pounds. This was from crossbred ewes. The half-blood wool out of my clip sold for 66 cents landed Boston, netting me about 60 cents. Have not sold the other grades.

We have had excellent feed on the spring range; also in the mountains. The weather, however, has not been too good. Freezing at night and cold, rainy days have been the cause of the sheep handling rather mean.

B. H.

MONTANA

August opened with cool weather. Light to moderate showers. Ranges better than usual. Precipitation light second week. Warm and dry end of month. Ranges and livestock continue very good.

Clydepark, Park County

We've had lots of moisture—much more than usual. Feed is very good (August 20). Lambs have been contracted at 24 cents per pound for fall delivery as compared to 20 cents a year ago. Coyote numbers have decreased due to the use of 1080 poison.

Virgil Terry

NEVADA

Light showers toward first of month, but only temporary relief. Ranges critically dry. Range feed short end of month. Livestock passed peak in weight.

Winnemucca, Humboldt County

Enclosed I am sending a check for \$60 as payment of the two mills on my wool weight for this year. I sold it early last April.

We had a cold dry spring with no feed, but we were lucky to make a fairly good lambing.

One great consolation this year was that Mr. Coyote did not bother us much. The Government trappers made excellent use of the new kind of poison they have. I hope that they will continue their job, because it is the only chance we have to get the upper hand with coyotes. Of course, I think all stockmen should help in this work also.

We had lots of rain the last part of May and most of June. We have the best feed (August 1) that there has been for a good many years. The sheep are in good shape and the lambs are doing fine. A few sales have been made on feeder wether lambs at 22 cents to 23 cents. Mixed whitefaced lambs have been contracted at 25 cents recently, and there is a good demand for that type of stock.

We are both glad and anxious to receive sheep news from the National Wool Grower magazine.

P. E.

NEW MEXICO

Still dry locally in south-central and southwest; ample moisture elsewhere. Light to locally heavy showers as month progressed. Livestock mostly in good condition.

Roswell, Chaves County

Conditions here vary—some areas are in fine shape, some are dry, but all are better than last year (August 21).

Fat lambs are being contracted at 25 cents per pound, compared to 18½ cents a year ago; fine-wool ewe lambs at 20 to 24 cents, against 14 to 18 cents in 1947; crossbred ewe lambs (white-face) at 24 to 25 cents, while last year's price was 20 cents.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling for \$22 to \$25; crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are selling at \$25.

Coyotes have increased because of lack of interest from forest and reservation officials.

If the association has not taken a definite stand on the land acquisition, it is time we do so. It is not a question of being fair, but should we allow the Army to continue with its Red policies? If so, why not vote for Joe Stalin? I am speaking of the Army and Navy request for the big addition to the bombing range near White Sands, New Mexico, at the moment, but I believe it is also a problem for the whole country in the future.

W. C. Treat

OREGON

Pastures, ranges and livestock exceptionally good first of August. Scattered showers in southeast beginning of second week. Ranges drying, but forage still plentiful. Livestock good at month's end.

Lakeview, Lake County

We have had the best grass this year that I have ever seen, but it has dried very fast so far this month (August 20).

Mixed whitefaced lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at 26 cents.

Feeder lambs are being contracted at 19 cents compared to 17 cents a year ago; fine-wool ewe lambs at 22 cents, as compared to 20 cents in 1947; and crossbred ewe lambs (whitefaced) at 22 cents. Yearling ewes have been sold at \$26 per head.

Most of the wool was sold before shearing up to 57 cents per pound.

Coyote numbers are down due to a two-year 1080 poison campaign.

Sheep labor is almost impossible to get. Present herders are getting too old. A liquidation in flocks in this area has been noted due to lack of help to lamb and care for the sheep.

Robert Weir

SOUTH DAKOTA

Below seasonal temperatures first week. Sunshine deficient. Pastures rank growth. At close of month, sunshiny. Scattered light showers in eastern third. Ample pasturage.

Dupree, Ziebach County

Although the range is drying up a little, there is an abundance of feed; it is generally in excellent shape (August 26). There have not been many sales of lambs so far, but they are around 23 and 23½ cents.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling at \$20 to \$25, and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are about the same.

Coyote numbers are decreasing due to hunting by plane. The sheep population in this area has dropped off about 50 percent from 1940.

Lloyd Dunbar

Provo, Fall River County

There is not much feed on the ground but occasional rains keep grass growing and green (August 20). Coyotes are fewer because of poison use.

M. S. Dunbar

TEXAS

Unfavorably hot and dry in most areas, except in Panhandle where showers frequent and temperatures moderate. Ranges and pastures curing in all sections, except northwest. Range and pasture feed second week in need of rain except in favored area of northwest. Still unfavorably hot close of month. Soil moisture badly depleted. Increased concern for stock water in central and east.

UTAH

Scattered storms first of month helped some drought areas. Second week, intermediate ranges dry with range feed outlook for fall and winter poor. At end of month, generally dry, warm, windy. Heavy demands on irrigation supplies. Winter feed situation looks bad in central.

Spring City, Utah County

There has been little rain; the range is dry—far below 1946 and 1947 and the driest since 1934 (August 23).

Fat lambs are being contracted at 24 to 25 cents per lb.; feeders at 21 to 24 cents, against 18 to 21 cents in 1947; fine-wool ewe lambs at 25 cents compared to 20 to 22 cents a year ago; crossbred ewe lambs (whitefaced) at 25 cents as compared to 22 cents last year.

Coyote numbers have decreased greatly due to use of cyanide guns, better poison and more of it.

Our biggest complaint is the same old one—reductions on the forest and transfer cuts. On one allotment I have taken over a 60 percent cut in 15 years, besides 35 days in time.

Everett Strate

WASHINGTON

Temperatures below normal. Light to substantial showers mid-month. Temperatures again below normal last week. Precipitation above in west, near normal in east. Sunshine deficient. Livestock and ranges continue excellent.

WYOMING

Little or no precipitation beginning of August. Ranges poor except at higher elevations and locally in northeast. Hot and dry end of month. Ranges dry with poor forage except fair at higher elevations. Livestock generally in good shape, although lighter than last year. Irrigation water short in Big Horn Basin.

Arminto, Natrona County

I noticed in the May, 1948 issue of the Wool Grower the article on the flying Basques and the sheepmen plunking down \$1100 to get each one of the 160 Basques over here. This area is big sheep country, and I know several good herders who are idle—I for one (July 29). Don't let anyone say they cannot get good herders—I know better.

Roy Estes

Rain in Wyoming

The driest part of Wyoming—that is the Casper, Lander and Douglas areas—had a good rain, which lasted 12 hours, September 7, and while it is pretty late, it will toughen up the old grass, and if we get warm weather, will bring a growth of new grass.

J. B. Wilson

Medium Wool Ewes Heavier

A heavier body weight in medium wool producing ewes than in either fine or coarse wool producing animals is reported by R. H. Burns of the Wyoming State Experiment Station, on the basis of a study in a Cokeville, Wyoming, flock.

Burns, head of the University of Wyoming wool department, said that 100 medium wool producers in the Covey, Bagley, and Dayton flock of Cokeville averaged 151 pounds per animal, when their weights were taken recently. One hundred fine-wool ewes averaged 143 pounds, while 100 coarse-wool producers averaged 145 pounds in body weight.

The groups were representative animals in thrifty condition, all of them producing ewes four years of age or more and carrying approximately four months' growth of wool.

The Cutting Chute

(Continued from page 4)

New Secretary for Corriedale Association

Rollo Singleton of Columbus, Ohio, has been employed by the American Corriedale Association as full-time secretary. This action was taken at a recent meeting of the association at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Singleton's appointment followed the resignation of Dr. Frederick Hultz, who has handled the secretary's job, along with his duties as head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Wyoming. Dr. Hultz is now leaving the University of Wyoming to become president of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo.

Officers elected by the Corriedale Association include H. C. Noelke, Sheffield, Texas, as president; L. L. Livengood, Marsyville, Ohio, vice president; and Wesley Wooden of Birds Landing, California, as national director.

San Angelo, Texas, was designated as the next meeting place of the association.

Jontz Joins Petersen Sheep Company

Dewey Jontz, formerly associated with the Iowa Sheep Association, is now with the Petersen Sheep Company of Spencer, Iowa. He heads a service department organized to help feeders with their various problems.

Ranch Day Scheduled For October 11

Ranchers, mark October 11 on your calendars. That's the date of the 8th annual Ranch Day at Las Cruces, New Mexico, an event of interest to New Mexico, Arizona and West Texas ranchers.

The program is under the supervision of the Forest Service this year. The New Mexico Experiment Station and Extension Service are co-hosts.

Tentative program plans, announced by Raymond Price, director, Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station recently include tours of the Jornada Experimental Ranch and the New Mexico A & M College Experimental Ranch located about 20 miles north of Las Cruces.

Visitors will see what's been going on by way of revegetating and conserving range land, supplemental feeding and livestock management, and hear reports from the fellows who have been doing the work, as well as compare experiences with other ranchers.

A barbeque lunch will be served on the Jornada Ranch.

Swifts Purchase Cook Packing Co.

The Cook Packing Company of Scottsbluff, Nebraska, has been sold to Swift & Company. The price has not been disclosed.

—Wall Street Journal

Progeny Test Specialist in U.S.A.

Mr. F. H. W. Morley, Veterinary Research officer of the New South Wales (Australia) Department of Agriculture, will visit the United States this month, for advanced

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study and research at Iowa State College of Agriculture.

Mr. Morley has specialized in sheep progeny-testing, and has located two outstanding rams whose progeny cut an average of 1 1/4 pounds more greasy wool than others in the flock. These sires are being used for the establishment of inbred lines by mating them with close relatives. Mating is done by artificial insemination to produce large progeny groups.

When he has finished his work with Professor Lush, of Iowa College, a world authority on animal breeding and genetics, Mr. Morley will visit livestock research institutions in other parts of the United States and in Canada.

—Australian Department of Information.

4-H Shearers Getting Ready for National Contest

4-H groups in Connecticut, North Carolina, Texas and Missouri have already qualified for the National 4-H Shearing Contest during the International Livestock Exposition, November 27 to December 4, 1948, at Chicago. Other States are expected to hold preliminary contests at their fairs. The shearing title in this group is now held by Bernard Beastron of Herrold, South Dakota.

Golden Anniversary for American Royal

It is the 50th anniversary of the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show. Plans are now in the making to have the biggest and best event in its history at Kansas City, Missouri, October 16-23, 1948.

A spectacular Hereford show, an exceptional horse show and large exhibits of other cattle, swine and sheep are listed among the events.

United States Exports Mexican Canned Meat

During the present fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1949, the United States Department of Agriculture has authorized the shipping of 150,000,000 pounds of canned meat from plants in northern Mexico to foreign countries. Owing to foot-and-mouth-disease the meat from that area cannot be sent out of Mexico, except in processed form.

From November 1947 to June 1948 the United States purchased and sold for shipment abroad, some 40,000,000 pounds of such canned meat.

New Treatment for Pink Eye - Trisulfanol

A new medication for Pink Eye (Infectious Keratitis) has been placed on the market by Cutter Laboratories. Cutter's says: "Trisulfanol is a liquid combination of three sulfa drugs—sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole and azosulfamide; acriflavine, a powerful antiseptic and germicide; urea, which stimulates the process of healing; and benzylalcohol, which acts to relieve pain. A propylene glycol base spreads the antiseptics evenly over the eye, bringing them into active contact with the bacteria. The new product is supplied in a 10 cc. vial, with atomizer, and the contents of one vial, properly applied, are adequate to treat from 25 to 50 animals. Ten cc. refills are also available, making it unnecessary to buy an atomizer with each new purchase of the product."